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Annual
Catalogue

NATIVE AND EXOTIC

PLANTS • TREES • SHRUBS •

SECTION OF SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.



View of "Phoenix Leonensis" in Our Grounds


1899

Royal-Palm Nurseries

REASONER BROS.

ONECO, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED IN
1883

 The recipient will do us a favor, if this Catalogue is not wanted, by handing it to some interested party.

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 Everyone who GROWS ANYTHING should subscribe for one or more good papers.

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This table will enable purchasers to estimate the probable cost of delivering stock.

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| Birmingham, Ala. | 3 15 | Providence, R. I. | 5 35 |
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| Ft. Wayne, Ind. | 5 55 | | |

1883 · 1899

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

... ONECO ...

MANATEE CO., FLORIDA, U. S. A.



INTRODUCTORY.



WE TAKE PLEASURE in presenting to our friends and patrons the Sixteenth Annual Catalogue and Price-list of the Royal Palm Nurseries. This edition has been carefully revised, and the systematic manner in which subjects are arranged, our new plan of "starring" plants, and a complete index, render the book extremely convenient for reference, and of great assistance in selecting plants and trees to suit the wants or climate of purchasers.

Our Nurseries are located 40 miles south of Tampa, near the Gulf coast, enjoying a mild and equable climate, free from hard frosts, and especially adapted to the best growth of various plants and trees, both tropical and temperate. Our summer is like that of the West Indies—an even temperature, not too hot, with abundant rains—causing luxuriant growth, and enabling us to furnish larger plants at a less cost than establishments farther north. Our customers quickly recognize the greater value of plants thus grown naturally without forcing. Their superiority over hothouse-grown stock is apparent at a glance; our plants being uniformly more stocky and better rooted, insuring future health and a more proper development.

Greenhouse plants are mostly grown under lath shading, without artificial heat, and are unusually vigorous. We have a large area of glass, however, heated during cold nights by hot water, for more tender stock, and for special plants, which require more heat and less water. Our houses cover about an acre, and are piped throughout with soft water, under pressure. A convenient new packing house, 25 x 60 feet, two stories high, gives us ample facilities for packing and handling stock.

We aim to fill each order the next day after receiving it, and very seldom keep patrons waiting as long as three days, even for intricate orders.

Telephone connection with the Western Union telegraph office, and over a large section of surrounding country, assists in business. We use the Nurserymen's Telegraphic Code.

Telegraph and Cable address, Reasoner, Braidentown, Fla.

Express rates are now 20 per cent less on plants and trees than on merchandise, and the rate per pound (if 5 lbs. or over), is the same, whether only a few pounds or a hundred. It is therefore cheaper to ship small orders by express than by freight, and far quicker. The immense Plant System of railways and steamships, and also the system of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway, handle our goods very satisfactorily, and make fair rates on all shipments.

This Catalogue is designed to contain the very best information about all sorts of plants and trees (truthful descriptions without undue praise), that it is possible to put into the limited space, so please do not throw it lightly aside. If you are not personally interested in our line, be so kind as to hand it to some one who may appreciate it, and accept our grateful thanks.

We cheerfully reply to all queries, but request inquirers to ascertain first if this Catalogue does not answer their questions. We have compiled it to meet every probable inquiry, and to save trouble to both ourselves and customers.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are anxious that all stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all of our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction, we wish to be promptly informed of it, and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves. We wish to thank those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,


REASONER BROS.

REMARKS AND RULES OF BUSINESS.

"They're like the directions on a bottle—better read them."

JUSTICE to our customers as well as to ourselves requires that we should ask careful attention to the following preliminary notes. Their appreciation will remove any occasion for misunderstanding, and aid in maintaining the pleasant relations with customers so much to be desired by all business men:


1. We use every possible precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name; but as we are receiving seeds and plants from different collectors all over the world, we cannot guarantee all plants true to name, as it is impossible under the circumstances. This is applicable particularly to plants of recent introduction from foreign countries.

 While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, express or implied, and, in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

2. As to packing: We are constantly improving on all systems of packing stock, whether by mail or freight, and have materially reduced weight of boxes for express shipment, now using very thin but sufficiently strong material. It is best, in most cases, to ship by express rather than freight, and our customers will appreciate the lower rates now in force on all our shipments—20 per cent less than other goods. Trees and plants travel safely by freight during warm weather, except certain soft-wooded, or tender-foliaged plants. We ship to all parts of the world, and in almost every case plants go through safely. No matter where you live, we can forward stock to you safely, and will take pleasure in getting lowest rates, or other information desired. We will use our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight, working for the best interest of our customers, as to safety of delivery and least cost. We make no charge for proper packing, and deliver goods to the various transportation companies free. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than \$1 when sent by express or freight.

3. After delivering goods to the carriers, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customers' property. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request a prompt notification, on receipt of the goods.

4. Plants by mail: We send small specimens by mail to all parts of North America and West India Islands. Our system of packing is a simple yet safe one, and we are constantly receiving testimonials showing safe delivery in growing condition. Packages are safely sent, by Parcels Post, to Mexico and West Indies up to 11 pounds weight. We wish it distinctly understood that we make no competition with growers of small stock from hothouses. Soft-wooded stock, and the usual line of plants offered by northern florists are small, tiny plants, sent out in little wooden boxes. Our stock comprises much better-sized plants, which, in almost every case, are **too large to go in any of the standard mailing boxes used by florists**, compelling the use of a far different system of packing. Our success in mailing plants is phenomenal, yet you can be sure that if any improvement is possible in forwarding plants, we will adopt it. Try our way, if you wish plants by mail, although we urge buyers to order goods by express instead, except to most distant Pacific Coast points, as it is to their advantage in most cases. It is manifestly impossible to ship as large specimens by mail as by express, but our selections will be found of unusually good size, and in a healthy condition.

 Unless otherwise stated, all plants are sent postage paid, at Catalogue rates, to all points in the United States. To Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and all foreign Provinces, or countries, 10 per cent (one-tenth) extra must accompany each order. No order filled by mail for a less amount than 50 cents.

5. Terms strictly cash with the order. As we do business over such an immense extent of the world, selling at low rates, it is impossible to give credit to anyone. No packages are sent C. O. D. under any circumstances. Remittances may be made by Post Office Money Order on Onéco, Fla.; cash, in Registered Letter; Express Order, Bank Check or Draft. Money sent in unregistered letters (currency) is at the sender's risk, and is an unsafe way to remit. **Stamps** will only be accepted when properly folded in waxed or oiled paper, to prevent sticking. Paraffine paper may be obtained cheaply at any grocery, and it is an imposition on any firm to send stamps without this protection. **Foreign Post Office Money Orders** should be drawn on Tampa, Fla. **Exchange on New York or London** is received at par.

6. Applying prices. Not less than 6 of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 rate, nor 400 at the 1,000 rate.

7. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such as we know are adapted to their locality. A list of **second-choice**, accompanying each order, would be appreciated by us.

8. Special reductions. To lessen cost of delivery, by express or freight, to our customers, we will add extra plant-value to every order. Cash, of course, must accompany the order. Those ordering stock to the amount of \$2 may select plants to the value of \$2.25; \$3, to the value for \$3.40; \$4, to the value of \$4.55; \$5, to the value of \$5.80, and all above this amount may select 20 cents for value for every dollar paid (20 per cent reduction). **This reduction will, in most cases, entirely cover the cost of delivery.** We cannot make any reduction on plants ordered by **Mail**, as we pay postage in every case, thus delivering free.

Few persons outside of the Nursery trade can estimate the cost of growing stock, are seldom posted as to grading, only consider the prices, and purchase what is offered at the lowest quotation. Within the past few years the cost of labor has increased immensely, and the quoted prices have declined at even a greater rate, hence good stock of every description is now so low as to scarcely leave a margin of profit to the plant-grower. All discriminating purchasers will concede that our prices are very low for the excellent quality of stock produced.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions, and prices. Dealers, or others desiring to buy in quantity, will be given special prices for large lots, on application.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS.

See end of each department in this Catalogue for bargain lists. We make up valuable collections of choice plants at a very low price, and have given satisfaction and pleasure to hundreds of customers. If you don't know **just what you want**, let us select for you. We know what will thrive with you, and can choose from good-sized plants, which are bound to more than please you. Try them.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.

The Plants should, of course, be removed from the box as soon as possible after they reach their destination. Should they be in the least wilted, they should be placed in a shallow pan of lukewarm water, with the packing moss still about the roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will increase vitality and vigor, whether they be wilted or not. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set set permanently for a week afterward, they will be all the better for it.

Setting. It is, of course, understood that the soil has been made in proper condition by digging, manuring, etc., and plants and trees can be set in their proper spaces at once. If plants are from pots, let them be set a little deeper than before; if soil is still around the roots, set without disturbing or removing it. *Don't try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!* Plants or trees from open ground should be pruned, if necessary, and roots looked over and broken ends trimmed smooth. After setting, draw soil around and firm down thoroughly by *tramping with the feet*. Then water well, after which rake fresh soil about, shade if necessary, and mulch with straw or other like material. The plant may not be stocky, so if it needs a stake, do not forget to tie it thoroughly to the support given. When it is necessary to water plants outdoors, give them enough to soak down to moist soil; every five days should be often enough.

Potting. At first, while plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were last removed from. As they increase in size, they should be repotted when it is found that the pots are full of roots. This is best done when the plant has made its annual growth, and just before it starts afresh. In using small pots, it is only necessary to use a small piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the size runs up to 5 or 6-inch, several pieces of pots, some pebbles or pieces of charcoal should be put in, that it may have ample drainage. Fill the pots with earth and plant, leaving about half an inch to an inch space to hold the water; water thoroughly, and place the plants in a sheltered position, where they will not be exposed to wind or sun, until they show signs of growth.

Watering. This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but should not be kept in a soggy state; plenty may be applied to the foliage at all times. During the winter the soil should be kept drier, and in some cases nearly or quite dry. A plant will generally show when it needs water, and more are killed by over-watering than through lack of it.



(1) *Rose*, (2) *Pear*, (3) *Peach*, (4) *Citrus*, (5) *Plum*, (6) *Fig*.

The above illustration conveys a proper idea of pruning trees and shrubs. Use judgment and discrimination in pruning all sorts of stock from open ground, taking the above for a general guide.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

In setting out pot-plants into open ground, remember to set the ball of earth and roots **much** deeper than the surface; this will put the roots in moist earth, and they will "take hold" quickly. Don't try to **straighten out** such roots, but simply let them stay intact. Pot-plants grown in stiff, clay soil should have the clay washed off before setting in sandy or loamy soil.

In potting orange trees (or other citrus), guavas, pomegranates, eugenias, or like fruit plants, use very sandy, ordinary soil, **without manure**. If this soil is absolutely too poor to grow plants in, use a very little well-rotted cow manure, a trifle of bone-meal, or a very, very little guano. Use wood ashes liberally, however, in all cases. A great many plants are literally choked on too rich food. Your common sense will teach you that such slow-growing plants cannot be forced like a cabbage.

By ordering plants during warm weather, when there is no danger from frost, heavy consignments can safely travel by freight to any distance. This is very often cheaper than by express, and purchasers will do well to make a note of it.

Large, old orange or lemon trees which fail to bloom should be mulched with wood ashes, and about the middle of December girdle the trunks nine-tenths of their circumference. A narrow piece of bark only one-eighth of an inch wide should be removed with a knife or saw. It is safe to do this, and is almost certain to make trees bloom. We practice this plan in our groves annually.

Remember to keep the temperature of the conservatory or the room devoted to plants at an average degree of warmth, and as moist as possible. Avoid extremes, or drafts of cold air.

Plants infested with insects, if in pots and not too large, are easily and safely cleaned by holding 10 seconds in warm water. Quick-growing or succulent-leaved plants should be immersed in water at 125° to 130°. Those with tough leaves (like palms, orange trees, and kindred subjects), should be immersed in water from 130° to 140°. This kills all insect life, if thoroughly done.

Address, always,

REASONER BROS., Oneco, Fla.




View in Exotic House,

I.

Tropical Fruit Plants and Trees.

In this section will be found only plants that are strictly tropical, and which are injured by frost. Some of them, being more vigorous than others, very readily grow again into bearing size if frozen. Among these may be specially mentioned Guavas, Pineapples, Bananas and Avocado Pears, all of which are grown far above the "frost-line," being able to withstand considerable white frost, but no hard freezing.

Explanation of "starring" in this section: ★, Adapted for growth in restricted positions, as in conservatories, or under lath-protected plant sheds, in Florida and California. ★★, Suitable for warmest portions of Florida, very large conservatories, or tropical regions. ★★★, Suitable for growing in the lake region of South Florida outdoors.

 All sorts named are suited to frostless regions.

ACHRAS sapota.* The SAPODILLA. A broad-leaved evergreen from the West Indies, reaching 10 to 15 feet in height. Bears when rather small, and is adapted to pot culture. The fruit can be likened to a rich russet apple in size and appearance, but has a sweet flavor. Fine, large plants in 4-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; smaller, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ANACARDIUM occidentale.* The CASHEW NUT. A very curious fruit (having the seed on one end outside of the fleshy part), which is sometimes called Cashew Apple, and varies in size from 1 to 3 inches in diameter; white, red or yellow in color. It is acid and eatable. The seed or nut is roasted for food, and also used for various purposes, as flavoring wine, chocolate, etc. Pot plants, 50 cts. each.

ANANASSA sativa.* PINEAPPLE. This fruit is now assuming a very important share of horticultural work in Florida, and is already grown in immense quantity. There is money in the growth

of good fruit, and Pineapple-growing promises a sure pecuniary reward to careful planters. This plant is especially adapted to growth under glass, as it requires little space, and fruits in from one to two years from planting. We can only quote a few plants for autumn, winter and spring; for those intending to plant largely, we will be glad to quote prices on any sort for delivery during the fruiting season, which is summer.

Abbaka. Very popular and prolific; large size and rich fruit; also a good shipper. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Red Spanish. The ordinary common sort, shipped everywhere, and well known. If shipped green is poor, but well-grown and left to ripen on the plant is a fair sort, of easiest culture. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Smooth Cayenne. This is a favorite sort, without spines on the leaves, and is thus easily handled. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Pineapple.

ANANASSA, continued.

Egyptian Queen. A favorite sort for home use, being rich and sweet, and easily grown. Produces many slips and suckers. Medium size; yellow flesh. Rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Porto Rico (Trinidad). The largest sort grown commercially, frequently reaching 10 to 12 pounds each. Light flesh, very juicy, fair flavor. Always in demand for a show fruit. Rooted plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Jamaica Ripley. Most delicious fruits, of moderate size. By many is considered best for home use. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

ANONA glabra.*** POND-APPLE, or "WILD" CUSTARD-APPLE. Native Anona of little value, but is a handsome bush. Strong plants, 20c. each.

A. muricata.** SOUR SOP. A large, green, prickly fruit, 1 to 5 pounds in weight, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. A favorite West Indian fruit, much used in making a cooling drink with sugar and ice water. Has beautiful, glossy leaves, but is very tender. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CARICA papaya.* PAPAW, or MELON PAPAW. A magnificent plant after the style of the well-known castor-bean, having 7-lobed leaves, palmate and terminal like a palm. This plant is delicious, and it is impossible to select the female from the male seedlings until they bloom. We have seen a tree the past summer, apparently a male, but full of fruit! The fruit is from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 or more inches thick, somewhat like a muskmelon. Green fruit is cooked like a turnip. The juice of the fruit, or the macerated leaves, if rubbed on animal flesh, make it very tender. It is best to roll the meat and leaves together for a few hours. Pot plants, 20 cts. each.

CARISSA Arduina.* AMATUNGULA, or MARITZGULA of Natal. A choice evergreen shrub, rather hardy, with thick, camellia-like leaves; very glossy. Flowers are large, fragrant, white, and borne profusely. The fruit is dark red, 1 to 1½ inches long, resembling in flavor red raspberries, and having a papery skin, and few small seeds. A fine pot shrub. Well worthy extensive planting in South Florida and California. The English pronounce it unsurpassed for jam making. Good pot plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. acuminata.* This is from Natal also, but has small leaves, unlike the preceding species, and spines are also less prominent. New. 75 cts. each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM Cainito.** STAR APPLE. A handsome tree, 15 to 25 feet high, evergreen, bearing fruits 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of peculiar though agreeable flavor. Leaves are pointed, 4 or 5 inches long, dark green above, silvery brown beneath, and very handsome. Fruits are purple, or green. Fine plants, pot-grown, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each, \$2 and \$3 per doz.

COCOS nucifera.** COCOANUT. See Palms and Cycads.

COCCOLOBA uvifera.* SEA GRAPE, or SHORE GRAPE of the West Indies. A low, bushy tree, with roundish leaves, having prominent red veins, making an elegant appearance. Charles Kingsley describes it as being the most beautiful broad-leaved plant he had ever seen. Of scrambling habit, bearing spires of purplish red fruits about the size of ordinary grapes, of pleasant flavor. Seeds large. Fine plants, 20c. and 25c. each.

C. Floridana.* The PIGEON PLUM. A handsome evergreen, with slightly pointed leaves, of good form, smaller than those of *C. uvifera*. Fruit edible, but not marketable. Fine plants, 40c. each.

CUPANIA sapida.** AKEE TREE of West Africa, but now naturalized in the West Indies. The rich red fruits are considered poisonous when raw, but are wholesome when cooked. Tree attains a height of 30 feet, and has large compound leaves. Fine pot plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

EUGENIA Braziliensis.* BRAZIL CHERRY, closely allied to *E. Micheli*. A very handsome, small-leaved evergreen of neat habit. Fruits are delicious scarlet drupes. Strong pot plants, 50c. ea.

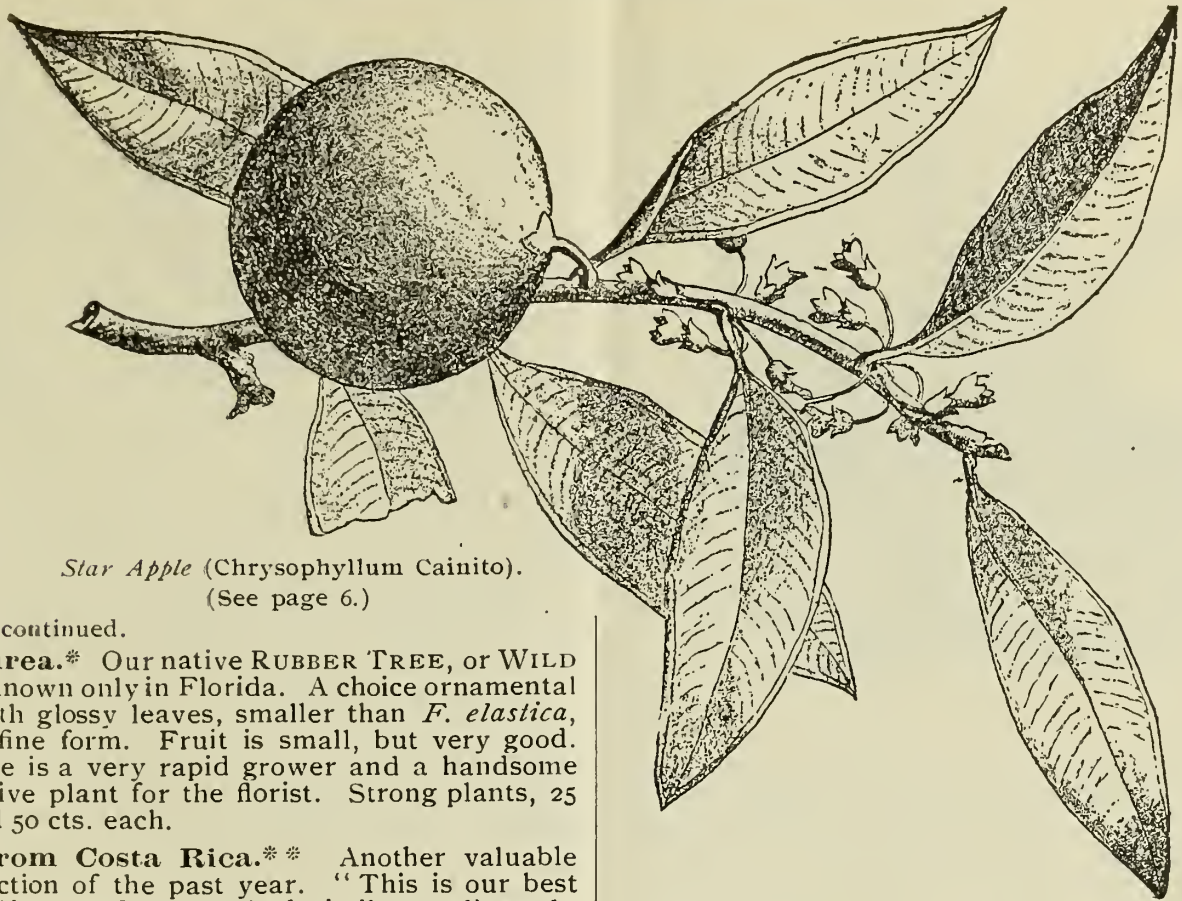
E. Jambos.** ROSE-APPLE, or JAMROSADE. A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; evergreen, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, creamy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits 1½ to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of blush-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

E. Micheli.*** See Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.

E., from Costa Rica.** "Fruits 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter; yellow, quite soft, with pronounced strawberry flavor; sour, but of fine taste; makes the finest preserves, alone or with guavas. Is very prolific." New; 1898 introduction. Nice pot plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FICUS glomerata.** CLUSTER FIG. East Indies and Queensland. In India the fruit is eaten both raw and stewed, while the leaves are used for fodder for cattle. Is a very quick-growing tree, evergreen, and worth planting as a shade tree in extreme South Florida or California. Large plants, 40 cts. each.

Papaw, or Melon Papaw. (*Carica papaya*.)



Star Apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).

(See page 6.)

FICUS, continued.

F. aurea.* Our native RUBBER TREE, or WILD FIG. Known only in Florida. A choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, smaller than *F. elastica*, but of fine form. Fruit is small, but very good. The tree is a very rapid grower and a handsome decorative plant for the florist. Strong plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

F., from Costa Rica.** Another valuable introduction of the past year. "This is our best native Fig; tree fine-branched, similar to a live oak, but denser; bears one crop after the other continuously through the year of small Figs, size of blackberries; violet-black, juicy, acid, sweet, good flavored." A grand thing for extreme South Florida and Southern California. Nice plants, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GARUGA pinnata.** East Indies. A deciduous tree, reaching 60 feet in height, having large compound leaves. Fruit is eaten raw, but is chiefly pickled. A valuable introduction for warm regions. 50 cts. each.

GLYCOSMIS citrifolia.** A shrub from China related to the citrus family, bearing delicious small fruits. Rare. 75 cts. each.

GUILIELMA speciosa.** PEACH PALM. See Palms and Cycads.

HIBISCUS Sabdariffa.*** JAMAICA SORREL. An annual of quick growth, attaining under ordinary care in Florida and California 6 feet in height. It furnishes a great abundance of fleshy red calyxes during late autumn and winter, which resemble in taste the cranberry. The green seed pod is uneatable. The calyxes are excellent for sauce or jelly. Ready in late spring only, at 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, 50 cts. per doz.

MANGIFERA Indica.* MANGO. One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits, this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well. Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter, only, and we advise their planting on well protected lands all over South Florida. The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack, scrub, and spruce-pine lands, where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash beside the usual manure. The tree is very handsome, having long, linear leaves 6 or more inches in length, with wine-colored new growth. Flowers are produced in spring at ends of the branches, inconspicuously, and the fruit is produced on healthy trees in great abundance. It is a tree quite easily fruited under glass or other

plant houses, either in tubs or the open ground. The culture is so easy, and the fine varieties we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. The following are excellent sorts:

Common, or Turpentine. Selected from the best fruits. Large, kidney-shaped, green, usually with red cheek and yellowish flesh. Delicious. One of the best for canning or cooking, as it has an agreeable acid. Good pot-grown trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cole. From Jamaica. Nearly round, averaging 3 inches long. "It has a peculiar spicy flavor, distinct from any Mango I ever tasted. Very good, but inferior to Long." 1-year-old, in pots, 30 cts. each; 2-year-old, 40 cts.

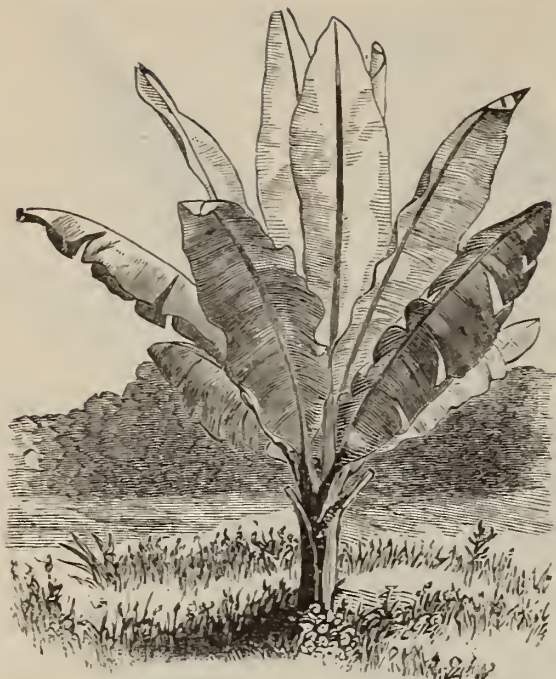
Black. Also from Jamaica. Rather short, pointed fruit, larger than Cole. Very rich and, sweet. Green skin. 1-year, 30 cts. each; 2-year, 20 cts. each.

Long. Our collector in Jamaica thus speaks of this splendid variety: "This is by far the best in my estimation; it has a rich, sweet flavor and very little fiber. It is yellow skinned, 4 to 6 inches long." A most valuable sort. 1-year-old, 40 cts. each; 2-year, 50 cts. each.

No. 11. One of the best grown. Originally from the South Sea Islands via Jamaica, it is now grown all over the West Indies. Large, round, from ½ to 2 pounds weight; bright yellow skin; small seed. We grow this in large supply. A good shipping sort. Strong 2-year-old, 30 cts. each; 3 year-old, 40 cts. each.

MELICOCCA Bijuga.* SPANISH LIME, or GINEP. A West Indian tree, with peculiar compound leaves with winged petioles, much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. Of slow growth, but attains a height of 30 feet. Can be fruited in a tub. It produces a yellow, plum-like fruit, with a very pleasant grape flavor. The seed can be roasted and eaten like the chestnut. Bears profusely. Pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MIMUSOPS kanki.* Australia. This resembles the sapodilla in growth and fruitage. Fruit oval; tree reaches a height of 30 feet. Pot plants, 15 cts. each.



Young Banana Plant.

MUSA. The BANANA. This is one of the grandest decorative fruit-plants known. A plant that is grown throughout the tropics, bearing in lavish profusion most delicious fruit. At the present day the fruit is found in nearly every market in the world, no matter, seemingly, how distant from the tropics. The plant is already being grown to a limited degree in northern climates, and well it may, as it is as easily raised as the well-known canna, and the tropical effect of its growth is remarkably grand. With leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 long, it is destined to be largely planted on lawns. Young plants may be started at any season of the year, provided they are kept in sufficient heat—say not less than 70° by day, and 60° or 65° by night. The best time, however, is early spring, when they should be started in pots, and then, when warm weather comes, planted out. Or, plants may be transplanted directly from the nurseries, if the prevailing weather is suitable. Larger plants will be sent by express or freight than can possibly be mailed, as the roots are bulbous.

M. Cavendishii.* CAVENDISH, or DWARF. Stands but little chilling; smaller than other sorts; can be protected readily. Best for low greenhouses or plant sheds. Fruit small, immense bunches, yellow. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. orientum.*** HART'S CHOICE, or LADY-FINGER. Of moderate size, stalks and mid-ribs tinged red, and stands considerable cold—not actual freezing, but low temperature. If leaves are frosted off, only the stalk usually survives, and continues growing afterward. Fruit is a clear yellow; skin soft and thin; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture, with unsurpassed fruity flavor. A first-class sort, and in demand. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

M. palustris.** DACCA BANANA. Fruit somewhat resembles Hart's Choice, but the plant is more tender, and can withstand but little cold weather. A choice and delicious sort. Rare. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

M. paradisiaca var. sapientum.*** The HORSE, or ORINOCO (*El Bobo*). The hardiest and commonest sort in Florida. Plant of large size, with dark green leaves. Fruit large, like a plantain; yellow; medium bunches. A good sort for cooking; especially fine if baked dry, like a potato. Excellent served with sugar and cream. Very robust, and easily grown. Strong suckers, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Baracoa, or Red Jamaica.** The large red Banana of commerce; largely grown in Cuba and Jamaica. Rather tender, large sort, leaves noticeably tinged with red. One of the most magnificent

sorts for decorative planting. Reaches 20 feet in height. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Golden, or Tahiti.** Introduced from the Bahamas into South Florida some years ago, and found to be very valuable. Plant of large size, leaves tinged with reddish pink; fruit exceedingly rich, borne in medium sized bunches; yellowish red, flavored somewhat like Baracoa. Fingers short, plump. Strong suckers, 50 cts. each.

Large Fig.** Somewhat like Hart's Choice, but darker fruit, of excellent quality. Leaves dark green, edges tinged black. Plant of large size, vigorous in growth. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

Martinique.** The ordinary Banana of commerce, grown largely in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. Bunches very large; fruits long, yellow, good quality. Fine shipping sort, as it can be cut quite green. Plant large and quite tender, standing but little cold. Not a sort for large planting in Florida. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

Cheue Chumpa Plantain.*** Our introduction from India. Plant of immense size, plain green. Fruit medium size; few seeds; used for cooking. Is very vigorous. Strong suckers, \$1 each.

PERSEA gratissima.** AVOCADO, or ALLIGATOR PEAR. Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways: with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations. Pot-grown stock, 1 year old, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mexican.*** A variety from Coahuila, Mexico, having smaller fruits of very delicate flavor. Is reported as able to stand much more cold than the ordinary strain; urged for trial by our national pomologist. Fine pot-plants \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PSIDIUM Guaiava.*** (Also 1*.) The COMMON GUAVA, the famous jelly producer, including both round and pear-shaped fruits; pink, yellow and white-fleshed. From selected fruit, our trees will produce excellent results. We have a fine stock of 1-year trees in 3-inch pots, 15 to 20 inches high, at 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Following are listed some grand new selections from the common type of Guava, especially recommended by our collector in Jamaica. Special price made for quantity.

Extra Pink.*** High-flavored, thin-fleshed, juicy, good size; smooth, delicate skin; quality best. Pot-grown ready after February 1st. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Medium Smooth, Round Pink.*** Same price as preceding.

Large Rough Pink.*** Extra fine. Oval fruited; large size; very thick, firm flesh. Same price as Extra Pink.

Large Smooth White.*** Oval; extra fine. Much like Extra Pink, except in color of flesh. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large Rough White.*** Round, fair quality, especially recommended for its thick, meaty flesh. Fine desert sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. Guineense.** GUINEA GUAVA. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Fruit much larger than we supposed from the botanical description, light colored flesh, and exceedingly thick-meated. Few seeds. Very sweet, and fine for canning. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Common Guava.



Tamarind.

PSIDIUM, continued.

Calcutta Apple Guava.*** A variety of *P. pomiferum*, of our introduction from India. Fruits small, yellow, hard and acid. The best sort for jelly making, and bears abundantly, even in the winter. A desirable sort, and should be planted largely. A money maker. Strong plants, in 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Yellow Apple Guava.*** Our introduction from Jamaica. Of the *P. guaiava* type, and a strong grower. Is a first-class variety, and grown largely in Jamaica for various uses. Strong plants in pots, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TAMARINDUS Indica.* TAMARIND. A beautiful tree, with delicate, acacia-like foliage, and small pinkish white flowers, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp; much used, preserved in sugar or syrup, as a basis of a cooling drink, and medicinally. A graceful tree for the window or conservatory. Fine pot-plants, 20 cts. to 40 cts. each, \$2 to \$4 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa.** TROPICAL ALMOND. "With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves, and oily, eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto." Deciduous, the leaves turning brilliant red and orange in the autumn, and reaching 60 or more feet in height. Strong pot-grown trees, 35 cts. each, \$3 50 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata.* "BERGAMOT," or "LIME-BERRY." A spiny shrub, nearly related to the orange, having small trifoliate leaves, somewhat like *Citrus trifoliata*, but with small thorns. It is only a dwarf shrub, and produces an abundance of red berries, from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and oblong in shape. The fruit is agreeable, and is delicious when preserved. Will stand considerable frost if protected from the sun. Fine pot-plants, 15 and 20 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.


T. monophylla.* Native of the Island of Timor. Berries are black, and leaves simple. Has fruited at Sanford, Fla. Rare. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS.

We make up collections of the foregoing plants to suit the location of our customers, sending the *most suitable* in every case. For the northern conservatory we, of course, send the finest in appearance, and ones that can thrive under adverse conditions. We do not confine ourselves to a set list, but choose for every applicant. If the customers will kindly state what sorts they already have, we will try and not duplicate them. This applies to all our collections.

No. 1. Six distinct sorts, postpaid, for \$1.

No. 2. Ten distinct sorts, very fine selection, \$2.

 All Tropical Fruit Plants, with the exception of *Musa* and *Ananassa*, are *pot-grown*, making transplanting certain and easy. Set all the plants from pots *two to four inches deeper* than formerly, and *never disturb* the roots. Summer or spring planting we consider best for all climates.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS FROM OUR PATRONS.

HOBE SOUND, FLA., *July, 1898*. Plants arrived in good condition. I am very much pleased.—F. SCHULTZ, for T. A. Snider, Esq.

LAKE WORTH, FLA., *August, 1898*. The box of shrubs ordered of you arrived in due season. All plants were in fine condition, large, strong and healthy. Thanks for extra plants.—B. BOROT, for C. I. Cragon, Esq.

WOOD RIDGE, N. J., *March, 1898*. Plants arrived in perfect condition. Many thanks.—F. H. P. IMBERS.

HAMILTON, MONT., *September, 1898*. The palms recently ordered from you came through in good shape. In fact, they look as if they had never been disturbed. I was much pleased and surprised at the good quality of plants you sent, and consider the *Cycas revoluta* alone worth the cost of the entire shipment. Many thanks for extras.—W. E. McMURRY.

LANCASTER, OHIO, *September, 1898*. Plants received yesterday in very good condition, and every one so well pleased. Many thanks for the extra plants.—MRS. JOSEPH M. HOOKER.

WACO, TEX., *August, 1898*. I received my ferns this morning in good condition. Many thanks for the extras.—MRS. JOHN FALL.

IOWA CITY, IA., *August, 1898*. To-day I received *Alpinias*, etc., in excellent condition, and such large plants! Thanks.—MRS. M. W. RANNEY.

SEVEN OAKS, FLA., *August, 1898*. Trees (*Citrus*) arrived O. K. * * * * *.—R. D. HOYT.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August, 1898*. The box of plants received in good condition. Plants were much better than I expected. Thank you for extras. When I want more plants I will know where to send for them.—J. T. KALEY.

MACON, GA., *August, 1898*. Palms I ordered last week arrived in good condition, and were very satisfactory. Accept my thanks for the extras.—MRS. L. O. STEVENS.

ROCKDALE, TEX., *May, 1898*. The palms all came in excellent order and are doing well. I thank you very much for the extras you so kindly sent.—MRS. T. B. KEMP.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *May, 1898*. The plants I ordered last week came to hand by mail to-day, all apparently as fresh as when put up, and all in all, were the finest lot of plants I ever received by mail. * * * Splendid root formation. * * * —PROF. JOHN W. SPARGO.

BANCROFT, NEB., *April, 1898*. Plants just received in the best condition. Am more than pleased, and hope to send a larger order for myself and friends. Accept grateful thanks for liberality and promptness.—MRS. BEN. W. EVERETT.



Six Months Old Buds of Orange Trees on Rough Lemon Roots

II.

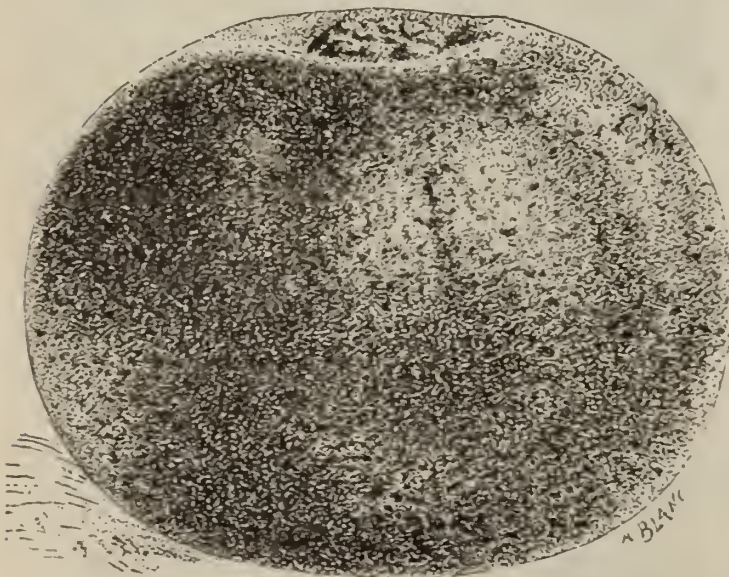
Semi-Tropical and Temperate Fruit Trees and Plants.

Explanation of symbols for this section: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Adapted to coast regions where temperature seldom falls under 20° Fahr. ★★★, Most tender Semi-Tropical sorts, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. **D**, Deciduous species. **E**, Evergreen.

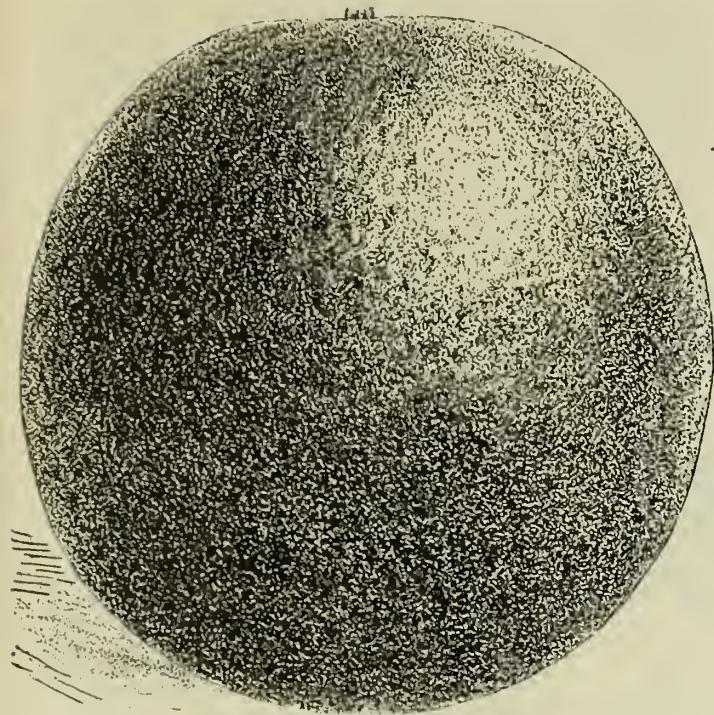
CITRUS aurantium dulcis.***E. SWEET ORANGE. Our stock of this is extra fine and in considerable supply. We grow the Orange on several varieties of stock, especially on the rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*. For South Florida

and places most free from frost, we recommend the rough lemon; for frosty situations, and for the Gulf coast of West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, we heartily recommend the use of the trifoliata Orange as a stock. It increases the hardiness of more tender Citrus when they are budded or grafted upon it, and hence greatly extends the area that can produce these delicious and valuable fruits. It opens up a grand industry for this whole territory, which has previously been unable to grow the Orange. Our trees are particularly healthy and free from "white fly," scale insects or diseases. For autumn of 1899, write us for additional list of varieties, with prices. We can make special quotations on the new stock by August 1. Our list of varieties is reduced to only the very best, and no one will make a mistake in planting these sorts. Prices of sweet Orange trees, worked very low on rough lemon stock—straight, trained to stakes, more or less branched. 1-year buds on 3- or 4-year stocks, 4-5 feet, branched, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 3-4 feet, branched, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$28 per 100; 2-3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Bessie. A comparatively new sort; very late; of best quality. Originated by the late Dudley Adams, of Tangerine, Fla. Said to be equal to Tardiff as a keeper, and of even better quality. Thorny.



Mandarin Orange.

*Homosassa Orange.***CITRUS**, continued.

Centennial (*Hart's Pet*). One of the best. Native. Rather early, and yet holds its juice in perfection longer than other sorts. Good grower and bearer. Thorny.

Homosassa. Type of the best Florida Orange. Medium size, moderately early, delicious flavor, and tender pulp. Heavy bearer. Not very thorny. (See cut, above.)

Jaffa. Imported from Syria. Medium to late ripening. Thornless. Very heavy and rich, almost totally seedless. A grand sort, and heavy cropper.

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported Orange we offer; tree thornless, fair grower, and fruit seedless, of a distinct aromatic odor.

Ruby. A blood Orange of fine quality. Almost thornless. A good grower and heavy bearer. The favorite Blood Orange.

Tardiff (*Hart's Late*). Medium size, very heavy Orange, keeping until July, or even later. The standard late variety. Is but moderately thorny, and a good grower; a good bearer.

Washington Navel. But slightly thorny. Imported from Brazil. Fruit exceedingly large, with characteristic navel mark at blossom end. Seedless, and of tender, melting quality. A shy bearer usually, except when grown on rough lemon roots. This is claimed to cause it to bear abundantly; if it fails to set fruit, the tree should be girdled almost around its trunk (say nine-tenths of its circumference) by a saw, merely cutting through the bark, the middle of December.

Homosassa, Ruby and Tardiff can be furnished on trifoliata roots, strong 1-year bushy tops on 2-year roots, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

BUD-WOOD of all sorts of Citrus trees, standard Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomelos, etc., 10c. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000, postpaid. New or rare sorts, 15 and 20 cts. per doz., \$1 to \$1.50 per 100.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis.***E. MANDARIN, or MANDARIN ORANGE. Not so large a tree as the Sweet Orange, bearing smaller fruit, usually flattened, and with fruit segments, as well as the skin, loosely adherent, thus being easily peeled. They are very dainty and delicious, and yet are as easily produced as other Citrus fruits. They are specially adapted for growth under glass, and are easily dwarfed by working on the trifoliata stock. We grow most of them this way, but have Dancy Tangierine and King worked on

rough lemon. Price of Mandarins on rough lemon: 4 feet and up, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 feet, average 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Price of Mandarins on trifoliata stock: Bushy trees, two-year buds, 24 to 30 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

China. WILLOW-LEAVED MANDARIN. Small, yellow-skinned, very sweet and good. The oldest known sort. Prolific and a good grower.

Dancy Tangierine. Larger than China; orange-red skin; fruit of best quality, not very seedy.

Cleopatra. Smallest sized fruit and most seedy variety, but yet of excellent flavor, having the aroma of ripe raspberries. It is very late in ripening, and should not be eaten till spring. Most profuse bearer, and especially fine for a house plant, doing well in a pot or tub.

Satsuma. From Japan, where it is called Unshiu. Tree very low in habit, and having peculiar large leaves with prominent veins. Fruit is of fair quality and very early, which makes it valuable for market; rather dark orange skin, rough; nearly seedless flesh, with very silky divisions. The tree grown on trifoliata stock is the hardiest known "Orange," and is specially recommended for the Gulf states.

King. Vigorous and upright in growth, this does not resemble the other Mandarins named, but has fruit of the same character, of the finest quality and flavor. Very late in ripening, it brings large prices in the market. Tree has more thorns than other Mandarins. This is only grown on rough lemon stock.

CITRUS Japonica.***E. KUMQUAT, or KIN KAN of Japan. A small fruit about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, much used by the orientals for preserving; this has grown to be very popular, and the fruit has brought high prices wherever offered. The tree is a pretty foliaged one, dwarf in habit. The peculiarity of sweet skin and rather bitter flesh distinguishes the species from other Oranges. Especially suitable for pot culture.

Round. This is like a miniature orange. Tree has a few short thorns. Grown on trifoliata stock, strong, bushy little trees. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Oblong. This is the commonest variety. Both sorts are edible raw, without peeling, but are most delicious when preserved. This is thornless. Grown on trifoliata stock, strong and bushy. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.





Lemon.

CITRUS limonum.*** E. LEMON. Of the great number of good varieties, we consider the following unexcelled. We grow them from cuttings, and also bud on trifoliata and rough lemon stocks:

Genoa. As fine a Lemon as is grown anywhere. In California this sort is called Eureka. Price on rough lemon roots, bushy trees, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$28 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100. On trifoliata roots, 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. From cuttings, 2-year, 15 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 3-year, 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3-year, selected, heavy, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

This is very fruitful when grown from cuttings, and if the tree is frosted it will readily come true again without rebudding. Valuable for pot culture also. A fine plant for the house, as the Lemon bears abundantly in a small size, and can be fruited quickly. Flowers are pinkish white, scented and handsome.

CITRUS limetta.*** E. The LIME. Fruit usually acid, like the lemon.

Sour Rangpur. The "MANDARIN LIME." Rembles a mandarin closely, and has loosely adherent sections and skin. Fruit has the finest acid and a fine flavor, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangierine. Tree resembles in growth the rough lemon. Small trees on trifoliata roots, 35 cts. each. Seedlings from fruit raised here, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. They bear young.

Tahiti. A large Lime; very smooth skinned, and handsomer than a lemon. Juice extremely acid, but with a good flavor. Seedless. Trees on rough lemon only, same price as standard sweet orange.

Sour Turanj. An immensely large fruit, rembling the citron, and useful for preserving. A great curiosity. The thick, sweet inner skin, eaten with the pulp, has been termed a "lemonade on the half-shell." From cuttings, 2-year, 2 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CITRUS medica cedra.*** E. CITRON. Widely known over the whole earth as a preserve. The fruits are large, from 2 to 5 pounds in weight, with a very thick inner skin. This is the part which is preserved.

Common Citron. Has been grown here for years. Makes a good preserve, and is a strong-growing bush. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Corsican Citron. Imported from Corsica by the Department of Agriculture. This is claimed to be the particular sort from which the finest imported Citron peel is made. Budded on rough lemon, 1-year buds, good, 40 cts. each.

CITRUS trifoliata.* D. The hardy Japanese citrus, which has proved to be a valuable stock for fine orange and other citrus. Is an excellent hedge tree, dwarf and very thorny. Should be grown on good soil, 2 feet apart in the hedge. Deciduous, the stems remaining for years vivid green, and holding its yellow wrinkled fruit on for a long time, it is a pretty object in the late autumn and winter. Flowers are large, white, but thin, and with no stems, being borne in profusion along the twig much like crab apple blossoms, and appearing before the leaves, usually. The tree is hardy as far north as Tennessee, and perhaps farther. Will stand much drought. 2-year, small, 10 to 15 inches high, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100; larger, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; large trees, 25 to 50 cts. each.

CITRUS pomelanus (Decumana).*** E. POMELO, or GRAPE-FRUIT. This latter name was given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters. A most delicious fruit, rapidly being known in all markets. Fruit in most cases much larger than oranges, pale yellow, and having slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome. On a warm day, a Pomelo nicely cooled, cut in two crosswise with a sharp knife, liberally sprinkled with white sugar, and eaten with a dessert spoon, is very acceptable to most palates.

Pernambuco. A fine, late sort from South America. Good grower; heavy bearer, with short thorns. Medium to large size. The finest general market sort we have seen. Fine trees on rough lemon and trifoliata stocks, same price as for the orange.

Royal. Fruit small to medium, with little of the bitter principle, hence can be eaten out of hand. Moderately early to ripen. Fine grower and good bearer. Trees on rough lemon, same price as the orange.

Tresca. This is a beautiful variety from the Bahamas, having rose-colored pulp, and destined to prove a great market fruit. It is a handsome-growing variety and a fair bearer. Quality is very fine. Trees on rough lemon only, same price as for the orange.

Common. Selected from the best seedling trees here, we have some fine buds on trifoliata roots. Quality of the fruit is A1. Medium to large in size. Price as for Genoa lemon on trifoliata.

When Citrus trees are ordered sent by mail, we select smaller trees than for express or freight, but of good size and well-rooted. We can please you in these trees, whether you live in Washington or Maine, as they travel safely under our sure mode of packing. We will send four nice little Citrus trees, Cleopatra, Kumquat, Genoa (lemon), and either a Sweet Orange or Pomelo (4 in all), by mail, postpaid, for \$1.

DIOSPYROS Kaki.* D. JAPAN PERSIMMON. A hardy deciduous tree of small size, bearing quantities of pointed or tomato-shaped fruits, usually red or orange in color, ripening during the autumn. The early sorts commence ripening in September, and the late ones may be gathered and kept indoors till January. The flavor is somewhat like that of a fig, and also like that of the apricot, and is delicious. As a market fruit, it is beginning to get quite prominent. The Japanese and Chinese dry this fruit, in which state it is considered as fine as the fig. They are all grafted on the native Virginia Persimmon, and have fair roots. Should be set in December and January here.

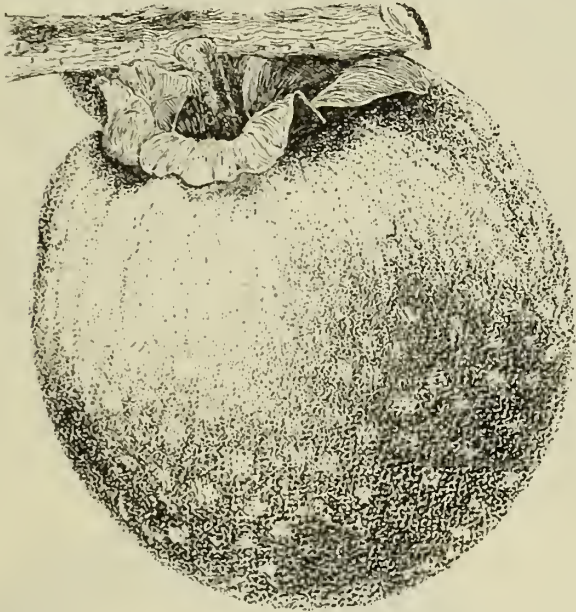
Hyakume. Very large and somewhat flattened at the ends; dark flesh, crisp and meaty; keeps well, and tree is very prolific. The fruits vary, and occasionally one is noticed with a pointed end.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate, with slight depression at flower end. Skin dark red; flesh dark and seedy; quality rich. A good bearer.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; flesh yellow and usually seedless; quality very fine. A favorite sort.

Zengi. Smallest fruit of all; round, with reddish yellow skin. Flesh dark and seedy. One of the earliest to ripen, and may be eaten while still hard. The other sorts must be as soft as jelly before eating.

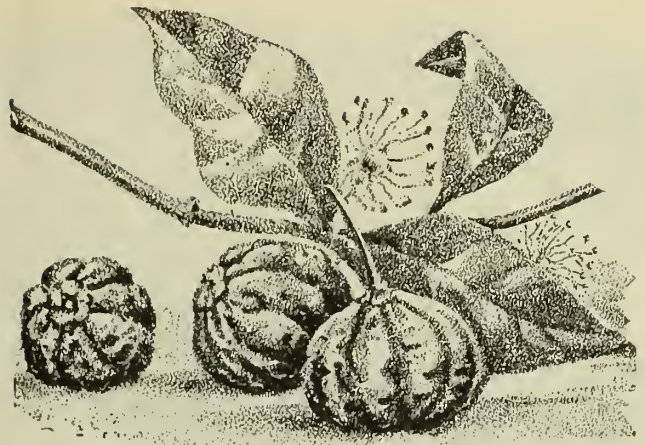
☞ Trees are not available. Price for standards, 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.



Japan Persimmon, Zengi.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica. E. LOQUAT, or MEDLAR, or JAPAN "PLUM."** A most valuable winter and spring-ripening fruit; yellow, with a very agreeable plum flavor. The tree is a magnificent-foliaged evergreen, bearing usually three crops of flowers (scented) and fruit during the season. It reaches a height of about 15 feet, and should be planted on well-drained soil, and never plowed; a light hoeing and mulching are best. This is a grand house-plant, as it resists drought, dust, gas, etc., and forms a fine little tree quickly. Fine pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Same prices for larger stock in open ground.

EUGENIA Micheli.* E. SURINAM CHERRY, or CAYENNE CHERRY.** This is a valuable shrub for Florida and South California, as it withstands considerable frost, and produces quantities of luscious, cherry-like fruits, about an inch in diameter, or larger, bright red, agreeably acid. Makes the finest jelly. The shrub is evergreen, with glossy leaves, and is a handsome pot shrub, bearing in a small size readily. A good house plant. For open-air growing, the plants may be set 6 or 8 feet apart. We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, and



Surinam Cherry. (Eugenia Micheli.)

offer them very low. 15 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; 18 to 30 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FICUS Carica.* D. THE FIG. This is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits that can be grown in the South, but is sadly neglected. Will give best results in a dry and rich location. Fertilize liberally with ashes or potash, to avoid attacks of the root-knot. In transplanting, see that sufficient top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut almost to the ground (leave 6 inches or a foot of stem), and the fibrous roots shortened-in closely. Treated this way, it will invariably grow off well.

Blue. Large-sized, purplish fruit; shy bearer, and but fair quality. A good sort for canning, being very handsome.

Lemon. White, with pinkish pulp. Fair size and quality.

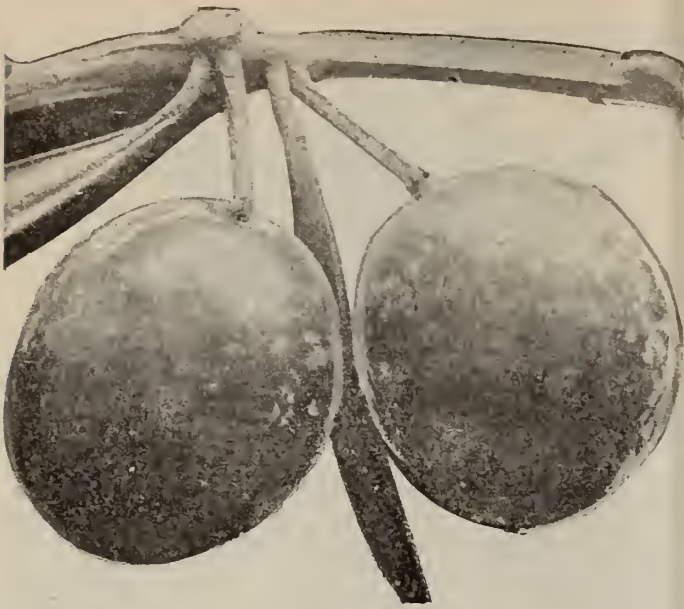
Celestial, or Sugar. Small, brown, and very sweet. The favorite sort in the South. Finest for preserving, or eating with sugar and cream. Best sort for pot culture, under glass.

Brown Turkey. Large brown Fig of fine quality. Has been confounded with Celestial, but is much larger than that sort.

☞ Price of any sort, 12 inches or over, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Celestial, or Sugar Fig.



Olive.

HICKORIA pecan.* D. PECAN. Our trees are grown from very fine nuts, and are sure to bear as equally fine, as the variation is but trifling in seedlings. Plant on soil that the hickory does well on, and you will be sure of raising fine trees. 1-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MORUS alba Chinensis.* D. THE CHINESE MULBERRY. The earliest sort to ripen, and of excellent quality. Fruit medium size, borne in great profusion. A splendid sort for poultry, hogs, or silk-worms; very vigorous. Fine. 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. alba multicaulis. Produces fruit sparingly, but the standard sort for the feeding of silk-worms. 2-year, large, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

French. A magnificent variety, with large, handsome leaves; tree of large size and good form, making a fine street or shade tree. Fruit of large size, best quality, late to ripen, and lasting several weeks; this is probably the best sort for the extreme South. It ripens after the Chinese has gone, lengthening out the season through two or three months. Very heavy bearer. Fine 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MYRTUS tomentosus.* E. DOWNY MYRTLE.** An Indian shrub; evergreen, with fine, broad, glossy leaves of great beauty. Flowers, borne through several weeks in greatest abundance, are a lovely shade of pink, and larger than those of the peach. They resemble small, single roses. The fruit is small, with a raspberry flavor, produced in quantity, and ripens for weeks, commencing in late summer. Reaches a height of 6 or more feet. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

OLEA Europaea. E. OLIVE.** The Olive is so well known that we do not need to describe it, further than to say that it is hardy over the Lower South, and is a handsome evergreen, bushy tree, with grey-green leaves. It has not borne much fruit as yet in Florida, although doing well in South Georgia and along the Gulf coast. The tree grows thriftily in any soil not too wet. Evidently the tree needs lime and potash to make it bear. Hardier than the sweet orange.

Manzanillo. A sort greatly prized in California, and considered one of the best for pickling. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nevadillo Blanco. Spanish variety, especially valuable for oil, although good for pickling also. Fruit broad and ovate, an inch long. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica. E. INDIAN FIG CACTUS,** resembling the common "Prickly Pear," but with scarcely any thorns, and of an enormous size. The plant is frequently 8 to 10 feet high, and bears quantities of oblong fruits, lemon colored, of a pleasant acid taste. Large cuttings, 30 cts. each.

PHOENIX dactylifera. E. The true DATE PALM.** See Palms and Cycads.

PRUNUS triflora.* D. ORIENTAL PLUM. This strain of fine Plums is working a revolution in Plum culture in the South. With a proper selection, fruit may be gathered from June to September. We propagate only on Marianna stock, which never sprouts from the roots. Trees should be set from November till February. In extreme South Florida these do not bear well, but grow well on good, dry soil. Along the Gulf and up to the Ohio River these are the coming fruits.

Berckmans, or Sweet Botan. Large, round, with purplish green skin; flesh yellowish and firm, ripening June 15 to July 5.

Kelsey. The oldest and best-known sort, ripening quite late, from July 15 to end of August. Fruit large, greenish yellow; pit small. A heavy bearer, and one of the best; also excellent for drying.

Burbank. Smaller fruit than Kelsey; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty; clingstone. Maturity middle to last of July.

Abundance. Large, round, pointed apex; skin yellow, washed carmine and purple; flesh yellow, of apricot flavor. Largely planted. June 15 to July 5.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, well flavored. Tree vigorous, prolific; fruit particularly well adapted to preserving. Matures earlier than Kelsey—about July 1 to 10.

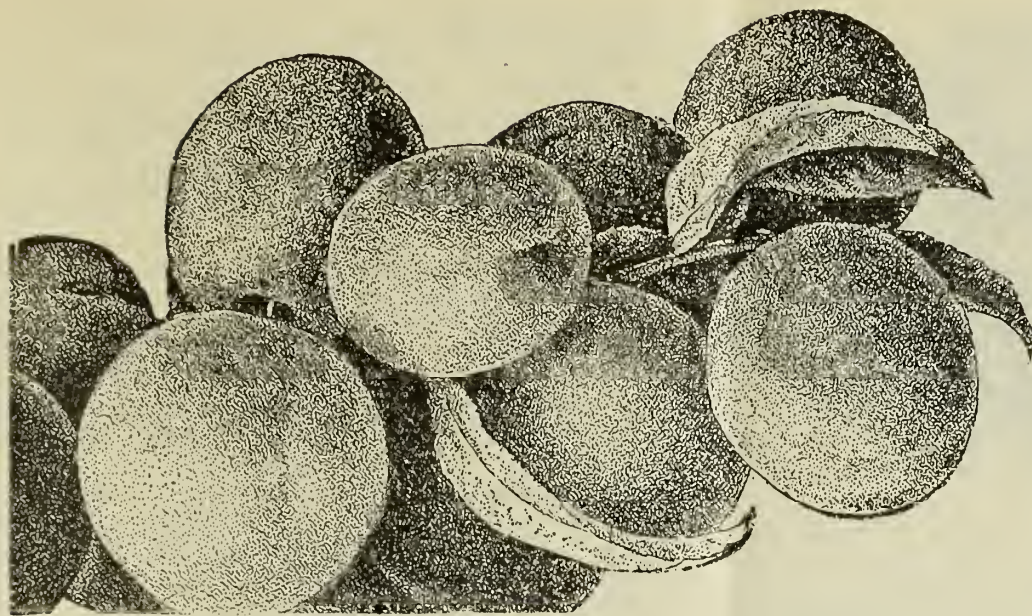
Willard. "Earliest of all Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous tree; very productive. Fruit claret-red, with white flesh. Freestone. Keeps after being picked."

Wickson. A grand new sort originated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit very large, waxy white when half grown, then the color changes to pink and finally to dark purple. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, high flavored. Clingstone. Quality best.

Price of Plums, any sort, standard trees, 4 to 5 feet, very fine, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100 (not available).



Wickson Plum.

*Jewel Peach.*

PRUNUS Persica.* D. The PEACH. The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is had. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained soil, and in constant cultivation during the growing season. The following are the best for Florida:

Angel. Large; yellow skin, washed with red; flesh white and of exquisite flavor, entirely free of noyau flavor. Ripens in June.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of Peen-to, with creamy white skin, washed carmine; clingstone. Matures with the Peen-to.

Jewel. Almost identical with Waldo, but ripens a week or ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received from growers of this fruit during the past season. A fine acquisition for market.

Oviedo. An excellent new Peach of medium size, highly colored; flesh light; freestone. Ripens early in July.

Peen-to. Flat Peach of China. The pioneer of this strain of Peach, and delicious in quality if well grown. If not fertilized properly, or if attacked by root-knot, the fruit is quite bitter. Ripens very early.

Red Ceylon. Our introduction from Ceylon. A fair-sized fruit, blood-red around the pit; skin greenish, with a red overcast; a perfect freestone, with fine acid flavor, making it the best of all for cooking and canning. It is excellent for the table when dead ripe. Bears tremendously, and never has a touch of noyau flavor. Early.

Waldo. An early Peach, supposed to be a hybrid of Peen-to and Honey. Medium size, handsome and best quality; freestone. Ripens with Peen-to.

Price of fine, medium-sized trees, 3 to 4 feet (all sorts), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Latter size can be mailed.

PRUNUS serotina.* D. The WILD BLACK CHERRY. A fine ornamental tree for the South, as well as the North, but with fruit of little value. Well-known, deciduous, upright-growing tree. Pot-grown, small, 15 cts. each.

PYRUS communis.* D. The PEAR. The only sorts of Pears which are a success in south Florida are the following:

Cincincis. New. A Sand Pear about the same type as Kieffer. Very large size, rough appearance; quality much like Kieffer. This originated in South Florida, and is said to succeed farther South than other sorts.

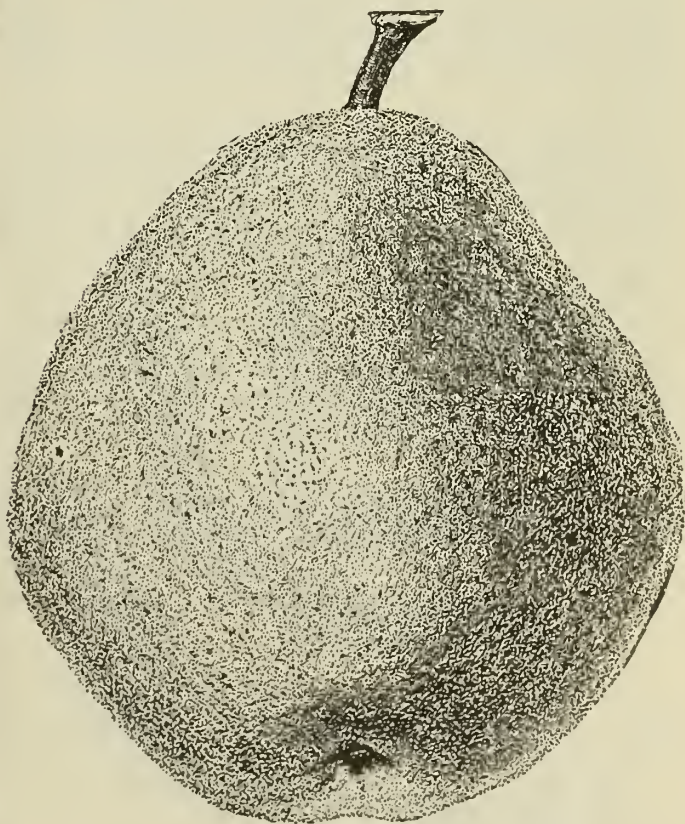
Le Conte. Matures in July and August. Tree never bears before 5 years of age. Fruit medium to large, yellow flesh. If gathered just before turning yellow on the tree, and ripened in a dark room it is of splendid flavor, juicy and delicious. Quality is impaired by leaving on the tree too long.

Kieffer. Bears young and very abundantly; fruits are large and do not get soft to be eatable out of hand in Florida. Excellent for cooking in every form. Lasts for many weeks. Late in ripening.

Price of Pear trees: Standard size, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100. Not mailable.

PSIDIUM Cattleianum.* E.** CATTLEY GUAVA. This is quite a hardy species, with beautiful camellia-like, glossy leaves, evergreen, and producing immense quantities of red, acid fruits, averaging an inch thick. Makes very fine jelly. Should be set about 6 or 8 feet apart in open ground in South Florida and California, or along the Gulf coast, in protected places. We have very fine plants, 1 year old, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3-year, in pots, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

P. lucidum.* E.** The hardy YELLOW, or CHINESE GUAVA. A fruit resembling the Cattley, except that it is yellow, and sweeter. Bush is not so tall in growth, but has almost as handsome leaves. Both species bear abundantly, and are fine plants for pot culture. Will thrive in poor soil. Fine plants, pot-grown, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

*Cincincis Pear.*

*Pomegranate.*

PUNICA granatum.* D. POMEGRANATE. This is a famous fruit from Palestine, which does well in the South everywhere. A large bush, deciduous, with small leaves, handsome orange-red flowers, and fruits the size of oranges, ripening in late summer and autumn. The shrub is worthy a place in ornamental grounds. A good tub plant.

Double White. Ornamental sort, with orange-red flowers, edged with white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Spanish Ruby, or Purple-seeded. One of the best, bearing large, handsome fruits. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Paper Shell. From California. A good sort, with medium-sized fruit. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Saharanpur Red. A strain from Northwest Province of India. Very excellent and meaty sort. Prolific. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Common Sweet. The ordinary strain. Good stock, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RUBUS flavus. E. YELLOW RASPBERRY.** From the Himalaya Mountains. Has proved to be the only Raspberry that will thrive in Florida. Is an immense, large bush, growing to 10 feet high. Fruit is borne in clusters, and is yellow, of ordinary size. Quality very good. It is quite hardy, having stood all our cold weather the past eight years except the freeze of '95. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R. trivialis.* E. THE TRAILING DEWBERRY. Our strain, the "Manatee," has proved to be one of the best throughout the whole South, and even in California. In cultivation, plant on dry soils, and mulch. It can be trained on a wire trellis very readily. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. acutissimus.* E. NATIVE BLACKBERRY. We have a strain of very fine, large-sized fruits, that seldom fail to produce abundantly every spring here. Drought only prevents a sure crop, and this can be obviated by irrigation. We confidently predict for this perfect success in Florida,

☞ The majority of plants and trees named in this department should be set in the winter, and not later than March 1. Citrus trees, pot-grown Loquats, Eugénias, Myrtus, Opuntia, and Psidium may be set at any convenient time. For Special Collection offer, see end of Citrus.

☞ Do not fail to read our rules of business, in front part of Catalogue. It is to your interest to read it all carefully, especially as to **Special Reductions.**

and in the South, where the northern sorts do not flourish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VITIS.* D. THE GRAPE. Of the endless varieties of bunch Grapes, few do really well in South Florida beyond the following:

Niagara, Diamond and Herbemont. Strong 1-year vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

V. rotundifolia. MUSCADINE TYPE. This is by far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby, and a very welcome one.

James. New. Berry very large, black, and of luscious flavor. The best yet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Scuppernong. Light or amber when ripe; borne in small bunches; each individual Grape is large. This and the following sort should be planted 20 or 30 feet apart and trained on a high trellis or arbor. Don't prune. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Thomas. Dark purple, almost black; of fine flavor; bunches about the same size as Scuppernong. The favorite sort here. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Niagara Grape.*

WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, April, 1898. Plants arrived in splendid order. Thanks for extras. Your manner of packing is just the way to do it. It was right in you to send plants by express. I had an impression that the box would be bulky, and had better come by freight.—C. L. JANNEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April, 1898. Received bananas and ferns yesterday. Thanks for the fine roots and the gift plants.—W. M. WILKES.

MONTREAL, CANADA, April, 1898. The plants came to hand in excellent condition.—J. E. CLEMENT, JR.

III.

Economical, Medicinal and Useful Trees and Plants.

Explanation of symbols and letters: ★, Hardy throughout Lower South, where the Olive may be grown. ★★, Semi-Tropical, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. ★★★, Tropical. Adapted only to extreme South Florida and California, or for greenhouse culture. E, Evergreen. D, Deciduous. S, Shrub, or small plant. T, Tree.



Acacia Farnesiana.

ACACIA Farnesiana.***E.S.T. The **POPINAC**. This is naturalized in Florida along the coast. A handsome, shrubby tree, with pretty yellow, scented flowers and dark green pinnate leaves. Is a pretty plant for a tub. Fine plants, pot-grown, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100 for hedges.

AGAVE rigida, var. **Sisalana**.***E.S. The **SISAL HEMP**. Native in Yucatan, this valuable fiber plant furnishes the finest fiber for rope, twine and coarse bagging. This plant was introduced to the Florida keys in 1838 by Dr. Perrine, and is now naturalized. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands available for the growth of this plant along Florida coasts, that only need a little capital to be made to yield a good income. Its growth and manufacture will undoubtedly soon be a feature of our industries. Its cultivation has attracted much attention in all English colonies; also Hawaii, Papua and Africa, in various parts. We have supplied hundreds of thousands of plants of the genuine variety, recommended by Kew Gardens. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

AMOMUM cardamomum.***E.S. The **CARDAMON PLANT**. Produces the Cardamon seeds of commerce. Has beautiful thick, leathery leaves, and is a fine ornamental plant for the house. White flowers. Leaves spicy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 20 cts. each.

ARALIA papyrifera.**E.S. **CHINESE RICE-PAPER TREE**. The pith of the stem of this curious plant furnishes the rice-paper of China. The plant is of great value as an ornamental shrub, or tree, adapted to the Gulf coast, and forming a beautiful specimen quickly. Leaves are palmate, a foot or more wide, dark green, supported on long petioles, and growing much like a palm, the stem seldom branching. Masses of small white flowers. The leaves are much the shape of castor-bean leaves, with white under-surface. Strong plants, 40c. each.

BIXA orellana.***E.S. **ANNATO PLANT**. The pulp of the seed-vessels produces the annato dye, used for an orange-red color. The coloring for butter and cheese is obtained from this. Plant is a handsome, quick grower. 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

COLOPHYLLUM inophyllum.***E.T. **East Indies**. A large tree, reaching 90 feet, with snowy white flowers. It reaches an age of 300 years. Leaves are broad and a deep, shining green, very glossy and handsome. The bark, gum and fruit have important medicinal uses, and in Java the tree is used for planting on avenues. 50 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Thea.*E.S. **TEA PLANT**. Hardy evergreen bush, easily grown anywhere in the Lower South. One of the most valuable economic plants available for general cultivation. Our soils seem to suit it in a remarkable degree, and it will stand low temperatures, being hardier than the olive. All grades, classes and colors of Tea are made from this one species, the difference resulting from cultivation and modes of curing. Good stock for pot-grown plants, 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

CÆSALPINIA sepiaria.***E.T. **India**. A magnificent yellow-flowered tree, with pinnate leaves, growing 50 feet high, and used for tall hedges. It furnishes a red dye-wood. A fine tree for extreme South Florida. 25 cts. each.



Cæsalpinia.



Arabian Coffee Plant.

CASSIA fistula.***E T. A handsome flowering tree from South Asia, with immense compound leaves. The long pods contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste and of medicinal value. It is used in the manufacture of cake tobacco. 25 cts. each.

CEDRELA odorata.**E T. The Cedar of Jamaica and South America. A large tree, furnishing very valuable lumber for building or furniture. The beautiful compound leaves resemble the pecan, and are evergreen. This we find to stand considerable frost, and to quickly form a shapely tree for avenue planting for South Florida. 15c. and 25c. ea.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora.*E T. The CAMPHOR TREE. A perfectly hardy tree, doing well all over the Gulf coast, and promising to prove a pecuniary success in producing gum camphor. Is a handsome evergreen, with pretty, broad leaves, light on the under surface. Will grow on very poor sand, where few plants will live, although, of course, it does better when properly manured. Fine 1-year-old pot-grown plants, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

C. Cassia (?)*E T. CHINESE CINNAMON, or *Cassia lignea*. In common with a half-dozen or more large firms offering Cinnamon trees, we have heretofore listed this species of Cinnamon as *C. Zeylanicum*. We have but lately ascertained that the species we grow is not the Ceylon Cinnamon, but a hardier sort from China and Japan. It furnishes a thicker bark, greatly used in adulterating the Ceylon article, cassia buds, cassia oil, and camphor gum from the roots. It is undoubtedly a valuable economic tree, and will be useful for Florida, as it stands hard frosts unharmed, and grows luxuriantly in very poor soil. A very handsome ornamental tree of small size. We have a large stock in various sizes, pot grown, 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz; 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100; 18 inches to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$14 per 100.

C. Zeylanicum.***E T. The genuine CEYLON CINNAMON TREE. It is not so hardy as the other species named and can only be grown in frostless regions. Pot plants, 1-year-old, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

COFFEA Arabica.***E T. ARABIAN, or COMMON COFFEE. Grown throughout the tropics, this beautiful small tree is highly prized for its product, and fortunes have been made in raising it commercially. Our climate here is too severe for

it, but occasionally it can be grown with partial success. The Manatee river region raised the first berries in the open air ever produced in the United States. The plant is an evergreen, with white, jessamine-like flowers; the fruit is a red cherry, containing two Coffee beans. Is a pretty pot plant, and bears when but 2 feet high. Fine pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. Bengalensis.***E S. BENGAL COFFEE PLANT. Berries of inferior quality; plant dwarf, with handsome white flowers. Rare. 50 cts. each.

C. Libirica.***E T. Libirian. This has large, glossy leaves, and is the handsomest species. The berries are large, and the aroma rich and strong. It is growing in favor with planters, and the product finds ready sale. Large, pot-grown plants, 18 to 30 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; smaller, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRESCENTIA cujete

***E T. CALABASH TREE. The famous tree of the West Indies, from the warty excrescences of which are made bottles, dippers, ladles and buckets. (See "Swiss Family Robinson.") Forms a large tree, with curious foliage. Can be grown in extreme South Florida outdoors. 30 cts. each.

ERYTHROXYLON coca.***E S. The famous COCA, now used so much medicinally. It is a tonic and stimulant. The Indians of South America constantly chew the leaves, and are able to do much work, with but little food, for several days. It is largely used in various forms all over the world as a digestive tonic and in beverages. The plant forms a shrub 5 or 6 feet high, and can be grown in extreme South Florida and South California outdoors. We have a large stock of fine pot plants of blooming size, and recommend it for a house plant. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the small red fruits are freely produced. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

FICUS elastica.***E T. RUBBER TREE. (Indian.) A valuable rubber-producing tree, with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf-sheaths. Is well-known as a decorative plant for apartments, and is of easy growth. Here it forms large specimens outdoors, and is of great beauty. Can be grown in South Florida and South California as an outdoor ornamental shrub or tree, and if frozen it sprouts up readily. Fine plants, 40c., 65c. and \$1 ea.

GARCINIA morello.***E T. The GAMBOGE TREE, from Ceylon. A beautiful broad-leaved tree of slow growth. The yellow, resinous juice furnishes the well-known gamboge, excellent as a pigment and a purgative. Rare. \$1 each.

GOUANIA Domingensis.***E S. "CHAW-STICK" of Jamaica. A rapid-growing perennial vine, with pretty heart-shaped leaves. A splendid plant for screens in semi-tropical and tropical climates. The stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic, and tooth-brushes are made of the frayed ends. Tooth-powder is made from the pulverized wood. Possesses febrifugal properties. 40c. each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens.*E S. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. This is a valuable medicinal plant, used to a large extent. Fine plants, 15c. and 25c. ea. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

HEVEA Braziliensis.***E T. A tall tree of South America, furnishing the Para rubber. Is quick-growing, with pinnate leaves. Rare. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each.

ISONANDRA Gutta. *** E T. **GUTTA-PERCHA.** A large-leaved tree from the East Indies, furnishing the best commercial Gutta-percha. Tropical, but will grow successfully in extreme South Florida. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

JATROPHA curcas. *** E S. **FRENCH PHY-SIC NUT.** West Indies. A large ornamental plant, but of medicinal value. Attains a height of 20 feet. The seeds yield an oil resembling castor oil. It is grown commercially in the Cape de Verde Islands. Leaves are large, and densely clothe the stems. 25 cts. each.

KOLA acuminata. *** E T. **KOLA NUT TREE.** This famous tree is from Africa, and the principle contained in the nuts is now extensively used in many forms medicinally. A small piece of nut, if chewed before meals, is a promoter of digestion, and it is also supposed to improve the flavor of anything eaten after it, and even to render putrid water drinkable. Powdered Kola is applied to cuts. Large plants, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LAWSONIA alba. ** E S. The famous **HENNA BUSH** of the Orient. Also famous as the Camphire of Solomon. It is in ancient repute as a cosmetic. Leaves are powdered and made into a paste, used for coloring finger nails, hair and beard, especially in Egypt. The flowers are scented somewhat like roses, and are sold in Cairo and other cities. Blooms when small. Nice pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MABA Natalensis. *** E T. One of the ebony wood trees from South Africa. Rare. 50 cts. each.


MARANTA arundinacea. * E S. **BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT PLANT.** It is easily cultivated along the Gulf coast, and there should be a good margin of profit in growing it extensively. It is a plant with broad leaves, growing about 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Good roots.


MYRICA cerifera. * E T. **WAX MYRTLE.** A native evergreen, bearing slate-colored berries, from which a marketable wax is extracted. Hardy in the entire South. 25 cts. each.

PALIURUS aculeatus. * D T. The **CHRIST THORN** of southern Europe. A hardy, low-branching, very spiny shrub; deciduous; valuable for hedges. It is easily grown over the entire South, except where the soil is too wet, and forms a dense hedge. Plant in winter. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PARITUM elatum. *** E T. **MOUNTAIN MAHOE, or JAMAICA LACE BARK.** A West Indian tree of the hibiscus family, reaching 60 feet in height. The inner bark is very strong, and is a useful material for tying. Used largely in tying Cuban tobacco and cigars, and for nursery work. Well known as *Bast*. 25 cts. each.

PIPER Futokadsura. *** E S. A **JAPANESE PEPPER**, having red berries and the habit of *P. nigrum*, the Black Pepper. It is a climbing vine, adhering to wood or stone closely. The leaves are heart-shaped and handsome. 30 cts. each.

 A collection of nine of the Economic Plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to the location of each purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in this particular line, whether economic plants, or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

 Nearly the entire list of plants in this department may be planted at any convenient time of the year. Most of them are pot-grown. We take pains to avoid sending plants of any sort at unsuitable times of the year.

SANSEVIERA Guineensis. *** E S. **AFRICAN BOWSTRING HEMP.** A quick-growing and valuable fiber plant of an exceedingly ornamental character. Leaves are sword-shaped, 4 or 5 feet high when fully grown, beautifully mottled with greenish white. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; larger, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Zeylanica. *** E S. **CEYLON BOWSTRING HEMP.** As a fiber plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. This will prove, as well as the foregoing species, a remunerative crop in frostless situations. Same prices as preceding.

SAPINDUS saponaria. ** E T. **TROPICAL SOAP BERRY.** The outer coating of the seeds can be used for washing. The tree is being largely planted in North Africa for soap-making; valuable. 40 cts. each.

S. Rarax. * E T. An Indian species, much hardier than preceding, and forming a fine shade tree; hardy at Ocala, Fla. A medicinal oil is extracted from the seeds, which are also as valuable for soap as *S. saponaria*. Nice pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SEMECARPUS anacardium. *** E T. **MARKING-NUT TREE** from the East Indies. The black, acrid juice of the nut is used for printing cotton cloth. A curious and useful plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

STRYCHNOS nux-vomica. * * * E T. **STRYCHNINE TREE** of India, furnishing the poison, and also nux-vomica "beans." Rare. Pot plants, \$1 each.

SWIETENIA Mahogani. *** E T. The **MAHOGANY TREE**, celebrated for its valuable wood for ages. Native in West Indies. This is a tree of slow growth that will bloom in small size, when pot-grown. Pinnate-leaved and white-flowered. 25 cts. each.

THEOBROMA cacao. *** E T. The **CHOCOLATE, or CACAO TREE.** The chocolate and cocoa of commerce are prepared from the seeds of this beautiful tree. Can be grown outdoors in extreme South Florida. Fine, large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ZINGIBER officinalis. * * E S. **GINGER PLANT.** A small plant, not over 2 feet high, thriving in rich soil in partial shade, producing the ginger root abundantly here in Florida. It can be dug and used at any time. Fine roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.



Gelsemium sempervirens. (See page 18.)

IV.

Bamboos and Grasses.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio, or farther.
 ★ ★, Hardy all along the Gulf coast, or a temperature as low as 12° or 15° without serious, or any, injury.
 ★ ★ ★, Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ANDROPOGON citratus.*** The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. Very handsome tropical grass, growing in fine clumps 5 or 6 feet high, and effective for borders or as single lawn specimens. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARUNDO donax variegata.* GARDENER'S GARTER. A beautiful bamboo reed, reaching 12 feet in height. It is the tallest of the variegated grasses, and in the spring has foliage striped heavily with white and green. The tall plumes are immense and showy, and last a long time. Effective in any location, and hardy over the whole country. 20 and 30 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2 per doz.

ARUNDINARIA falcata.** A rather dwarf Bamboo, with exquisite flat growths of tiny leaves and slender stems. It is a magnificent plant when well grown, and is very hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. It forms a thick, fan-

shaped clump never over 8 to 10 feet high. Elegant pot plant. Large plants, 25 to 50 cts. each, \$2.50 to \$5 per doz.

BAMBUSA arundinacea.*** The THORNY BAMBOO of India. A magnificent, quick-growing sort from 40 to 60 feet high, and canes 2 to 3 inches thick. A very fine sort, making splendid clumps, and capable of standing sharp frosts after it reaches a height of 6 feet, or when two years old. There are a few grand specimens in the state, and they are objects of admiration wherever seen. We have a large stock of strong plants at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large, 50 cts. each; very large clumps, 75 cts., \$1 and \$2 each.

B. argentea.** A very hardy Japanese species, reaching 35 or 40 feet. The under side of leaf is glaucous-green, and the plant forms a noble clump even at an early age. The tops spread out gracefully like immense drooping plumes, and make considerable shade. The canes are used for fishing poles and for all sorts of manufactured articles. Fine plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. argentea striata.** Exactly like the preceding, except that it has variegated foliage, green and white, and is even more vigorous. We have two enormous specimen clumps 30 feet high. It is one of the finest of all Bamboos for the Gulf coast, and will stand a temperature of 10° without injury. Fine plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. aurea.* (Phyllostachys). A hardy Japanese species, with underground running roots, which must be grown in masses, unless the runners are kept cut off with a spade. Light green leaves and yellow stems. Will reach a height of 8 to 12 feet. Very hardy. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

B. Metake.** (Formerly catalogued as *B. nana*.) A handsome, broad-leaved, very hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. Very suitable for pots and tubs, as an ornamental house plant. Leaves are thick and strong; very beautiful. It forms large masses, like *B. aurea*; the canes are useful for many purposes. Will grow along the southern border of the United States. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, 25 to 50 cts. each, for heavy clumps; very large, old clumps, \$1 each.

B. verticillata.** A handsome species, standing much cold, with yellow striped stems and medium-sized leaves, forming a splendid clump, like the habit of *B. argentea*. It is a grand variety, and can be grown anywhere along the Gulf coast; it is especially useful for forming windbreaks, but will not do well on too dry or thirsty a soil. We have a fine stock. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. virescens.** This is a dwarf species from China, with leaves green above and bluish grey beneath. Stems much blanchd and blackish violet. This is a handsome, hardy and vigorous sort, in habit like *B. viridi-glaucescens*. New here. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.



Arundo donax variegata.



(See description, page 20.)

B. viridi-glaucescens (Phyllostachys).** A hardy Japanese or Chinese species, resembling *B. aurea*, but with greener color and of larger size. Will reach a height of 20 or 30 feet in good soil, with stems an inch thick, and almost solid. Very valuable for manufacturing purposes. It spreads from underground runners, like *B. aurea* or *B. nana*, and makes immense masses. Fine plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. vulgaris.*** THE COMMON BAMBOO of India, and probably naturalized, although it may be indigenous to the West Indies, particularly Jamaica. It is of quick growth, and reaches a height of 70 feet in six or seven years here, but cannot stand very low temperature. Hardy enough for all of South Florida below Leesburg. It is a magnificent species, with immense, waving, plummy stems, 4 inches through at the base. The growing canes reach a height of 70 feet in less than two months (12 to 15 inches a day). We offer fine, pot-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; small, at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CYNODON dactylon var.** ST. LUCIE GRASS. A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or 10 days. 25 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

CYPERUS alternifolius.** UMBRELLA GRASS. A beautiful tufted grass, admirably adapted for house use. It grows readily, and outdoors can be bedded with great effect over the whole country in summer. Here it makes clumps 5 or 6 feet high in open ground. Fine plants, 20 to 40 cts. each.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ.* Well-known hardy ornamental plume grass, resembling Pampas Grass. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima.* Very delicate and graceful plume grass, with narrow leaves and white midribs. Forms a pretty clump, and is hardy everywhere in the United States except the far Northwest. Fine plants, 20 cts. each

E. Japonica zebrina.* This has leaves marked crosswise with white and is very distinct. Forms a striking and graceful specimen, and has very pretty plumes, which are used in decorating. Very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 15c.

E. Japonica variegata.* Smaller than the preceding, and striped with white. A very fine ornamental grass, and is very useful for winter decoration of rooms. Good plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GYNERIUM argenteum.* SILVER PAMPAS GRASS. This is the famous grass, having the beautiful plumes so largely used for decorations. The form of the clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling over and reaching the ground. Very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

G. argenteum variegatum.* A rare form, with golden, variegated leaves. 50 cts. each.

G. argenteum var.* Pink-tinted plumes. This is precisely like the Silver Pampas, but the plumes are distinctly flesh-pink. It is very fine. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.


STENOTAPHRUM glabrum.* ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. The most valuable grass for lawns that we know. Thrives under shade even, and will grow on almost any soil. Leaves rather broad, never over 6 inches high, requiring little mowing. This grass being coarse, does not hold dew or rain, and is particularly good for house lots and lawns. Does not need so much water as Bermuda or St. Lucie Grass. 40 cts. per 100 cuttings; by express, \$3.50 per 1,000.

*Eulalia Japonica zebrina.*

PANICUM molle.*** **PARA GRASS.** In our opinion, one of the best fodder or pasture grasses for Florida. Adapts itself to a great range of soils, and is easily planted by plowing under pieces of stem or root, 2 or more feet apart. It spreads by strong running stems till ground is covered well, and then grows upright. Can be cut for hay twice or three times every year, yielding heavily. Frost cuts the green growth back, but does not kill it out in Florida. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100

(heavy); by freight or express, 30 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

P. excurrents.*** A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. Frost browns the leaves, but does not kill the root in Florida. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

 A collection of six choicest Bamboos and Grasses sent to any address for \$1.

Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring, in this climate. For northern and western locations, we should recommend the spring.



V.

Aquatics.

★, Specially adapted for aquariums or for growth in restricted places. ★★, Large, showy species. **H**, Hardy where the roots are kept below ice; some species with no protection. **T**, Tropical species, easily grown anywhere during summer. **S-T**, Sub-tropical.

EICHHORNIA crassipes.* **T.** The **WATER HYACINTH**. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter soil, if in shallow water. Has proved to be a nuisance in Florida rivers and lakes, forming large masses and obstructing navigation. Has been introduced from Venezuela only about 12 years. The flowers are borne on spikes, like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades, with yellow center, lilac or blue petals, and are 2 inches across. Simply magnificent! Blooms at all seasons. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their stems are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, enabling the plant to float. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

E. azurea.* **T.** A rare new species, which does not float, and has truly gorgeous blue flowers. This is a splendid plant. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

LIMNANTHEMUM trachyspermum.* **S-T.** **FLOATING HEART.** A pretty miniature Lily, with white flowers about an inch across. Blooms from April till July. Leaves 3 or 4 inches wide, floating, like a young Nymphaea. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOBIUM spongium.* **S-T.** A floating plant, with copious pendent roots, long-stemmed, cordate leaves, with many nerves, and small white flowers. Native here in Florida. A good plant for an aquarium. Leaves 2 or 3 inches wide. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii.* T. The WATER POPPY. Leaves 2 or 3 inches wide, floating on the water, and flowers standing up above the surface, resembling poppies; bright yellow, and very freely produced all the year. A fine plant, succeeding anywhere, either in pond or tub. 20 cts. each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM Proserpinacoides.* T. PARROT'S FEATHER, or MILFOIL. An elegant little trailing plant, its long stems covered with whorls of delicate leaves. It is easily grown with other aquatics, and in tubs the stems can be trained over the sides with pretty effect. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. H.** The SACRED LOTUS, from the Nile. A hardy plant anywhere in the United States when the roots are below frost. Grows well in mud-bottomed ponds, lakes or tubs, and the leaves stand well out of water, making a bold, handsome effect. Flowers stand well up also, and are large, rosy pink and sweet-scented. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

NYMPHÆA Caroliniana. H.** A hardy, sweet-scented, flesh-pink Pond Lily. New. \$1.25 each.

N. dentata. T.** Magnificent species from Sierra Leone; the largest and best white night-blooming variety grown. Buds are long and pointed, opening in the late afternoon. Delightfully scented. 75 cts. each.

N. Devoniensis. T.** This is one of the choicest of Water Lilies, night-blooming, like the preceding, but of a gorgeous rosy red. The blooms are of large size, and the leaves a rich green, with serrated edges. 75 cts. each.

N. Marliacea chromatella. H.** A hardy species, with large, scented, lemon-yellow flowers, freely produced. Is a constant bloomer. Fine. 75 cts. each.

N. Marliacea rosea ** H. Like the preceding, except the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. This is rare. \$1 each.

N. odorata alba. H.** The well known white Pond Lily, sweet-scented and hardy everywhere. Flowers very double. 30 cts. each.


N. odorata rosea. H.** CAPE COD PINK POND LILY. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a good, rich pink. Choice. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata sulphurea. H.** Another choice hardy variety with charming yellow flowers; floriferous and quite fragrant. 75 cts. each.

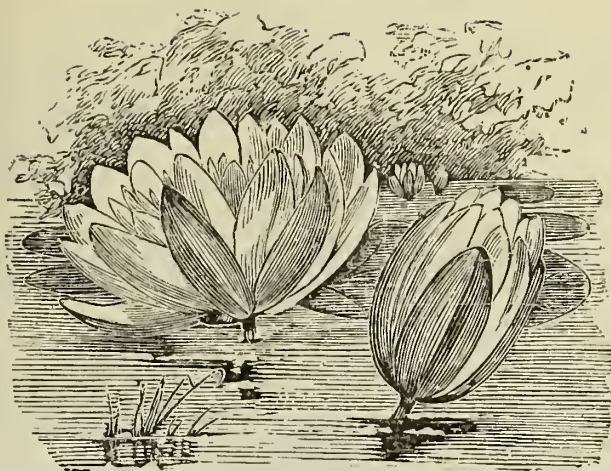
N. Zanzibarensis. T.** A gorgeous, ever-blooming tropical species from Africa, succeeding universally. Flowers handsome and delightfully scented, and ranging in pink and blue shades. Distinct colors, not variegated. Either color, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

The species of *Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Alocasia*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Hedychium*, *Heliconia*, *Amomum*, *Zingiber*, *Iris*, *Canna*, and others, can be grown with good effect on the low, moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds, and in similar damp locations.

The best time to plant Aquatics is during warm spring weather, or summer. *Nymphæas* may be planted along the edges of ponds or streams in not over a foot of water, and manure can be dug into the soil with advantage. You cannot make the soil too rich. For tubs, use very rich soil and manure, with a couple of inches of clean gravel or sand on top, to keep the water clean.

 A collection of 5 choice Aquatics, our selection, for \$1. Remember, postage is paid by us on all plants ordered by mail, and we send strong, vigorous plants, sure to please you.

See "Special Reductions," in front of book, for freight or express shipments.



Nymphaea odorata alba.

PAPYRUS antiquorum. T.** The famed EGYPTIAN PAPER REED. The first paper was made from the white pith of the stems of this plant. The stalks are triangular, and support a tuft of long, thread like leaves which are exceedingly graceful. Will grow 10 feet high in good soil. Likes rich, muddy situations, and grows fast. It will, however, grow on dry soil, and is a fine plant to grow with cannas. 50 cts. each.

PELTANDRA Virginica.* S-T. ARROW ARUM. Well-known arrow-leaved plant, growing about 1 foot high. A pretty plant, with green berries. Prefers wet soil, but will grow in drier ground than its habitat. 25 cts. each.

PONTEDERIA cordata. H.** Closely related to *Eichhornia*. One of the finest of our native marsh plants, with spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 3 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THALIA divaricata. S-T.** A magnificent native, ornamental-leaved marsh plant, which thrives in garden soil with cannas and like plants. The leaves resemble the banana, but are only 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers are purplish and borne aloft, about 6 to 10 feet high. The plant is practically unknown outside of Florida, but it thrives wonderfully in cultivation, making an immense specimen before autumn, and is admired by every one. The large, handsome leaves have red midribs, otherwise they are dark, shining green. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TYPHA latifolia. H.** CAT-TAIL FLAG. A native of Europe, but naturalized in various parts of the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting with other marsh and aquatic plants, bearing a tall flower-head, round like a candle, and turning brown after a few days, in which condition it is often gathered for decorative purposes. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MOBILE, ALA., April, 1898. At this late date I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the box of palms, etc. We were all much pleased with the purchase and with their fine condition. The packing, which is a most important point, was done admirably, and was perfect in every respect. The plants, without a single exception, were perfect and in full vigor. * * * —D. M. N. ROSS, City Eng.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April, 1898. Plants received in good order. Am much pleased with them, Please accept thanks for extras.—MRS. CHRIS. FERNEKES.

MANSFIELD, PA., March, 1898. The plants ordered came to-day in good shape, and I am much pleased with them. I thank you very much for the extras. They all look like strong, healthy specimens.—MARY R. BRERDINGER.

VI.

Conifers.

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Araucaria excelsa*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places south of Orlando and Tampa.



Callitris robusta.

ARAUCARIA Bidwilli. A magnificent hardy tree from Moreton Bay, Australia. There called the Bunya-Bunya Pine. Is of immense size when full grown. Specimens in Florida are doing grandly, and are beautiful. The tree branches very symmetrically. Fine, pot-grown, \$1.50 to \$2.50 ea.

A. excelsa. Largely grown for decorative purposes over the North and in Europe. Has symmetrical growths of delicate, fringed branches. Can be grown in lower South Florida and South California outdoors. Is a grand plant for a jardinière. Fine, young plants, pot-grown, \$1 each; specimens can be obtained at from \$1 to \$10 each.

CALLITRIS robusta. The CYPRESS PINE from Queensland. Somewhat resembles our native red cedar, but is conical in form and very dense. A fine tree for tall hedges and windbreaks, as well as for single specimens. There are grand specimens in various parts of Florida from our original importation some years ago (about 1887), which are very much admired. It is also a very nice subject for growth in pots as a decorative plant, rivaling *Araucaria excelsa*. Fine plants, pot-grown, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; small, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CEDRUS Deodara. The DEODAR, or GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon.

This succeeds everywhere in the South, and attains great size and age. The short needles are a bluish green. Has a fine form and grows moderately fast. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei. FORTUNE'S CLUSTER-FLOWERED YEW. A dwarf Chinese conifer, 6 or 8 feet in height. Dark green leaves; resembles an *Araucaria* when small. Succeeds all over the South. Small, 25 cts. each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. The JAPANESE CEDAR. The largest tree of Japan, with trunk 35 feet in circumference and 120 feet in height. Stem long, clear, perfectly straight. It is grown for hedges. Of particular beauty. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CUPRESSUS. The CYPRESS. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size, some attaining great proportions. Is at home in Florida and on all soils not too wet.

C. funebris. FUNERAL CYPRESS, from China. Foliage yellowish green, and branches pendulous, forming a graceful tree of 50 feet. Fine trees, in open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 40 cts. to \$1 each.

C. Lawsoniana. A large, graceful tree from California, with drooping branches and fine, bluish green foliage. Needs dry soil. 30 cts. each.



Cedrus Deodara.

*Cupressus torulosa.***CUPRESSUS**, continued.

C. sempervirens. CYPRESS of western Asia and southern Europe. A common tree in Mohammedan cemeteries, especially about Constantinople. Famous for its great age and the durability of its timber. The tree is a slender, upright-growing one, with the habit of the Lombardy poplar. 80 feet. Very distinct and elegant. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each for fine plants.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Pyramidal in form, this is very different from the type. The tree is a choice one, and does well in the South. We offer fine plants at from 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.

C. torulosa. A very beautiful, pyramidal, hardy, much-branched tree of the finest form and appearance, growing quickly into grand specimens. We find it a very fast grower and admired by every visitor. Large, vigorous plants in various sizes, from 18 inches to 8 feet, 25 cts. to \$1 each. A nice size at 40 cts.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. WHITE CEDAR of California, reaching an ultimate height of 200 feet and a stem circumference of 25 feet. Admirably adapted for tall hedges and windbreaks on soils not too wet, and grows freely in the South. We have some good pot-grown plants at 20 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$2 and \$2.50 per doz.

PINUS excelsa. The LOFTY, or BHOTAN PINE, from Himalaya mountains. Also grows in Macedonia and Montenegro, and forms large forests of tall trees. Small, pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. JAPAN CYPRESS. This is an interesting, small, dense tree, with

pretty, plummy foliage. The finest of the genus. Does fairly well this far South, but prefers stronger soil and higher altitude. Nice plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THUYA (or Biota). The ARBORVITÆ. We offer some of the best species of this well-known genus, and an immense stock of splendid trees. They are easily transplanted, like other evergreens, from the open ground, but prefer autumn and winter.

T. compacta. Conical in form, dark green, dense habit. A grand tree for cemetery use, single specimens, or to line out by roads or avenues. Half-dwarf. Fine stock, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz; larger, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each for perfect specimens.


T. compacta aurea. Golden tinted foliage; listed by some firms as *T. nana aurea*. A grand species; more dwarf than the type, and not likely to ever reach a height exceeding 5 or 6 feet. Fine stock, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN. A large bush or tree, extensively used for hedging. Very hardy, and suitable for the middle and northern states. Has a more spreading habit than the *orientalis* type. An excellent stock of plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

T. orientalis. CHINESE. Succeeds everywhere. Is especially suitable for hedges in the South and the middle states, and is of much quicker growth than *T. occidentalis*. We have a grand stock in various sizes. 10 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 5 to 6 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

*American Arborvitæ.*

Part of our Conifers are in open ground and part in pots; the large specimen trees are in the open, but are easily moved during cool weather. In the North the spring is a good time, while in Florida it is too dry then. Here, we prefer autumn and early winter for moving evergreen trees of most all sorts.

 A collection of 6 choice Conifers, our selection, will be mailed for \$1. Write us for special prices in quantities for hedging, if you contemplate planting largely.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, March, 1898.—My order of plants and shrubs has arrived in good condition. Accept my thanks for your careful attention to this order, as well as for the extras included.—DWIGHT B. HEARD.



A View in one of our Slat-houses for Palms.

VII.


Palms and Cycads.

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM."

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow thousands of plants. They are kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time without trouble. We use no heat, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. For outdoor planting, we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be established before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a tropical and elegant display as Palms, and to hurry specimens into large size, no trouble should be spared. Make the soil very rich. A plant in open ground after once established cannot be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; later, they can take care of themselves!

For culture in pots, see that the soil is rich, but not enriched too heavily, and that drainage is perfect. Do not try to grow a small plant in an extremely large pot. As a general rule, use 4-inch pots for plants 10 to 15 inches high; 6-inch pots for plants 20 to 24 inches high, etc., and always in such size that the roots will have plenty of soil, without its turning sour. Cover the drainage holes with broken pottery or small stones, or similar material, to keep the soil from dropping through, and to keep the waterway open. Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60° and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. An occasional drop to 45° even, will not kill them, but they would prefer 70° most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the top of the pots, in a half-shady, moist situation.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along Gulf coast or southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15° Fahr. ★★, Tropical species, not being able to withstand more than light frosts without more or less injury. D, Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

 All measurements are taken in a natural position, above the pots.

ARECA lutescens. ★★D. From India. A favorite sort now with the florist, and useful in all decorations. A remarkably fine decorative Palm, with light green foliage and yellow stems, branching at the root and throwing up numerous suckers. Very choice for house or greenhouse, and succeeds with almost everyone. Does not require excessive heat. Leaves pinnate. Beautiful young plants, with character leaves in various sizes. 8 to 10 inches

high, 15 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches high, 20 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches high, 30 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.—a most desirable size; 24 to 30 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 30 to 36 inches high, \$1 each.

A. Aliciae. ★★D. PRINCESS ALICE'S ARECA, from North Australia. A rare and handsome species, with comparatively dwarf habit. Suitable for pots, as it is a valuable decorative sort. Small, 30 cts. each.

ACROCOMIA Havanensis.** COROJO PALM of Cuba. A slow-growing, thorny sort. \$1 each.

A. sclerocarpa.** A South American species, growing 30 feet high; pinnate-leaved and very spiny. Not hardy, although we supposed it would be from its habitat so far below the equator. Rare. 75 cts. each.

ARENGA saccharifera.** SUGAR PALM of India. This celebrated Palm attains a height of 40 feet. The black fibers of the leaf-stalks are adapted for cables and ropes intended to resist wet; the juice is converted into sugar and toddy; the young kernels are made into preserves with syrup. This Palm dies after producing seed, the trunk then becoming hollow, when it is used for spouts and troughs of great durability. The pith supplies a form of sago, about 150 pounds to a tree. A beautiful pinnate Palm, even when young. \$3 each.

CARYOTA urens.E.** The WINE, or FISH-TAIL PALM. The tree is large and very beautiful, having bipinnate leaves. There are but few Palms with these queer leaves, Wallichia and Martinezia being the only other genera in our collection so represented. A good sort for general cultivation, and of quick growth. Young plants, 25 cts. each.

CHAMÆROPS excelsa.*D. CHUSAN PALM. From China and Japan. This is very hardy, having stood three degrees Fahrenheit with but slight protection. One of the best Fan Palms for house culture, forming a fine specimen, and standing ill usage well. In the open ground this forms a slender trunk with a fine crown of handsome leaves, and can be grown all over the Lower South. Young plants in 4-inch pots, not of decorative use yet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, of decorative character, 50c. each.

C. humilis.*D. The DWARF FAN PALM of southern Europe. A very hardy and desirable species, with deeply divided leaves, and stems thickly covered with short thorns. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. humilis × hystrix.* Choice garden hybrid of Florida origin. 25 cts. each.

C. humilis spinosa.* Differs but little from the type, but has more pronounced spines. Is very hardy. Small, 20 cts. each.

C. farinosa.* A distinct and hardy form. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; with character leaves, 40 cts. each.

C. hystrix.*D. A stemless species found but sparingly in moist spots in Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf is green above and silvery beneath, and remarkably handsome. Around the base of the stems are long, slender brown or black needles, several inches long, which can be pulled out entire. The Palm is called "Porcupine Palmetto," from this armament. Small, 20 cts. each; large, showing character nicely, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. Good specimens, \$2 to \$4 each.

C. littoralis.* Small plants of this hardy Palm, 25 cts. each.

COCOS australis.* This beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil and Uruguay is at home along the Gulf coast, and pretty well up the California coast. The leaves are pinnate, blue-green, and recurved. Tree is of slow growth, but eventually reaches a height of 30 to 35 feet. Small plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Areca lutescens. (See preceding page.)

C. Alphonssi.* The "BELAIR PALM" of Sanford, Fla., where it was introduced years ago, and forms large specimens. Is more stocky and of a quicker growth than *C. australis*, bearing edible fruit. Very hardy. Small, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Bonneti.* Hardy, grey-green in color, and more delicate in appearance than *C. australis*. A most desirable sort. Small only, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Gaertneri.* Resembles Alphonssi, but is quite distinct. Hardy. 25 cts. each.

C. flexuosa.* A quick-growing sort, allied to *C. plumosa*. Very choice, and quite hardy. May be grown in South Florida and South California as an avenue tree. Small, 35 cts. each.

C. nucifera.** The COCOANUT PALM. Well-known for its nuts, oil and fiber. A large species, not available for pot culture, as it is 3 or 4 feet high before the character leaves commence. Cannot stand frost. Our plants are not pulled from open ground, but are potted. Good, 50 cts. each. If by mail, \$1 each.

C. plumosa.* Will stand considerable cold, and does well in South Florida and South California, forming tall trees in a short time. Is very graceful, with plummy, pinnate leaves, light green in color. Grand avenue Palm, finally reaching 50 feet in height. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

C. Weddelliana.D.** A most elegant species, adapted for decorations of all sorts. The plant is dwarf, and very attractive; eminently suitable for fern-dishes as a center-piece for the table and window-garden. Very popular Palm; in large demand. Nice plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Select, 75 cts. each.

*Latania Borbonica.*

CORYPHA australis.* D. A handsome Fan Palm, standing much cold and growing to a great height. Has rather slender trunks. Leaf stems are provided with stiff, brown spines. A good sort for pots, for which purpose it has been grown for many years. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, with character, 35 cts. each.

CYCAS revoluta.* D. The so-called SAGO PALM. Perfectly hardy in the Lower South, to middle California. Has a great number of beautiful pinnate, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem, when growing, like ostrich feathers. Is a magnificent plant, available for scenic planting in the open air, and grand for apartments. We have a splendid stock, in all sizes. Fine young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, of decorative character, 25 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. Select specimens, with heavy trunks, \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 each.

DICTYOSPERMA alba. D.** A beautiful pinnate, smooth, slender Palm from Mauritius. Reaches 30 feet in height. Leaves are 4 to 8 feet long, bright green on both surfaces. Fine plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

D. rubra. D.** This has green leaves, with veins and margins dark red, forming a splendid decorative plant in all stages. A grand plant for warm situations. Fine plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

DYPSIS Madagascariensis. D.** An unarmed, pinnate Palm, with reed-like stems. Is a choice dwarf sort, fine for decorative purposes, or for open-air growing in frostless situations. A fine stock of young plants, commencing to form character leaves, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected plants, 40 cts. each.

ENCEPHALARTOS villosus. D.** A rare Cycad from Natal, now becoming extinct in its native home. Leaves are upright, pinnate, and bright green. Large specimens, in 10-inch pots, \$8 each.

GEONOMA Spixiana.* D. A rare South American Palm of dwarf and elegant habit. The leaves are pinnately divided, and a dark reddish green. It needs plenty of moisture and heat to succeed. Small plants, 30 cts. each.

GUILIELMA speciosa.** The PIRIAJO, or PEACH PALM of the Amazon. The fruit is edible, and has the flavor of "peaches and cheese." A very rare Palm with a slender stem, thickly set with long needle-like spines. Leaves are pinnate and drooping. This can be grown outdoors in extreme South Florida. Large plants, 2 to 3 feet high, no character leaves, \$2 each.

KENTIA Belmoreana. D.** One of the most valuable house Palms grown; from Australia.

Elegant pinnate leaves, and beautiful even when very small. Small plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; elegant plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1 each; 26 to 30 inches high, \$3 each; larger can be supplied on short notice at \$5 to \$50 each.

K. Forsteriana. D.** The UMBRELLA PALM of Lord Howe's Island. A grand Palm for decorative uses of all descriptions, with dark green foliage of finest habit. Small plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; nice ones, 15 to 18 inches high, 75c. to \$1 each; 26 to 30 inches high, \$2.50 each; larger, same as above.

LIVISTONA rotundifolia. D.** A most elegant Fan Palm, with round, recurved leaves. Leaves are closely set, and the plant is especially valuable for table decoration. Strong plants, with character, \$1 each.

LATANIA Borbonica.* D. (See back cover.) The well-known CHINESE FAN PALM. This is more largely grown as a house Palm than any other variety. Leaves are fan-shaped and of a pleasing shade of green. Very popular in decorative work, and capable of standing considerable cold. We grow many thousand plants, and can sell fine ones very low. Fine for outdoors in South Florida and South California. Young plants without character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; with character, in 4-inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each; larger, in 5 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high, 50 cts. each (same size, not perfect plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.); in 6-inch pots, 20 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

LICUALA Rumphii. D.** A choice species from Borneo, with a full height of not more than 6 feet. Palmate leaves and spiny stems. A superb tropical Fan Palm. Small, 50 cts. each.

MARTINEZIA caryotaefolia.** New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the Caryotas, but, unlike them, has many black spines. Trunk slender, about two inches thick. Large plants, \$1 to \$3 each.

OREODOXA regia. D.** The famous and grand ROYAL PALM. One of the grandest of pinnate Palms, growing to a height of over 100 feet, with immense, plummy, feathery leaves and a straight, white trunk. A grand tree of extreme South Florida

*Oreodoxa regia.*

OREODOXA REGIA, continued,

for avenue planting. Our nurseries were named from some fine trees we had transplanted from the "Royal-Palm Hammock," in the Everglades, where they are found wild. This Palm is valuable in all sizes, but especially when 4 feet or over in height. We have a fine stock of plants in various sizes. 15 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each; 18 to 30 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3½ to 4 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.25 each. (These are grown both singly or with two or three together to make bushier specimens.)

O. oleracea.* D. The PALMISTE, or PALM CABBAGE of Jamaica. A noble Palm, much like *O. regia*, having coarser leaves and even more robust character than it. Is, perhaps, better for pot-culture than *O. regia*, carrying more foliage when in a young state. A grand avenue tree for frostless situations. Rare. Nice plants, 15 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 24 to 36 inches high, forming character, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PHOENIX. The DATE PALM. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus Phoenix for the most extensive planting in the open air in the Lower South, and for the conservatory and the home. It is easily grown into grand specimens at an early age, and thrives in the house with but little sunshine. It is so very hardy and healthy that it can stand a good deal of neglect. Engravings are from photographs of some of our specimens. Pinnate-leaved.

P. Canariensis.* The CANARY ISLAND DATE. One of the finest for open ground planting, as it is very hardy, and attains great size. A fine Palm for avenue planting, as well as single specimens. Strong plants, in 3½-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. cycadifolia.* D. The beautiful leaves somewhat resemble those of the *Cycas revoluta*, but are of large size and yellowish green in full sunshine. We have fine plants, in 4-inch pots, commencing to show character nicely, at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. dactylifera.* The COMMERCIAL DATE PALM, producing the delicious Dates of northern Africa and western Asia. This tree has borne in various parts of the state, and does well in Arizona and California. A large tree, with long leaves of a



Phoenix.



Phoenix pumila.

blue-green tint. Not a good house Palm. Good plants, in 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

P. farinifera.* D. India and South China. The seeds are covered with a sweet, mealy pulp, and the trunk yields a form of sago, used by the native Hindoos. Forms character when young, and is particularly good for pot-culture. Fine young plants, 15 inches high, just commencing character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Somewhat larger, with some character leaves, 40 cts. and 50 cts. each.

P. humile. A dwarf variety, with narrow leaves. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

P. Leonensis.* D. (See front cover.) Remarkably choice, upright-growing Palm, adapted for pots as well as open ground. Our largest Phoenix is of this species, and it is a grand specimen. It is very hardy, and makes a large tree, suitable for street and avenue anywhere in South Florida and South California. We have a grand stock of plants, in various sizes. Very small, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 12 to 15 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 20 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 20 to 30 inches high, with fine character leaves, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. paludosa.* SWAMP DATE. A very fine sort, with dark green foliage, and quite distinct. Small, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Larger, 20 cts. each.

P. pumila.* D. A grand quick-growing sort, having a slender trunk, not over 6 inches in diameter in a normal size. Particularly useful species for avenue planting, as it quickly reaches a good height and does not hold old leaf-stalks long. We have one specimen now 15 or more feet in height, about ten years old, grown without care or fertilizer. A fine species in a young state for house growth. Fine plants with character, 24 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Larger, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. rupicola.* D. Himalayas. This is one of the finest of the genus for pots, and is not quite so hardy for the open ground here as many others, but still is seldom hurt by frost. Has wide-spreading, arching leaves. Small plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches high, showing character, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

P. reclinata.* D. Natal and Zululand. This is a magnificent species, especially adapted for growth in pots. The drooping leaves are dark green in color, and the plant is of easy growth. Seeds are covered with an edible pulp, quite sweet. A fine species for open air here. Strong

*Phoenix reclinata.***PHENIX**, continued.

young plants, no character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, showing character leaves, and 15 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected specimens, good character leaves, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. Best 3 feet specimens, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

P. sylvestris.* The WILD DATE of India. Very hardy sort, resembling the commercial Date in color of leaves and habit of growth. A fair variety for pots. It is of quick growth, and does nobly in the open ground in the region of the Gulf and westward to middle California. Fine small plants, 7 to 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; larger, with character leaves, 50 cts. each.

PRITCHARDIA filifera.* CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. Considerably used for growth in pots, although rather coarse for this purpose. It is hardy, and has white threads curling from the leaves and stems. Does well all along the Gulf coast, but is difficult to grow in South Florida, evidently needing a heavy, rich soil. Young plants, commencing to show character, 25 cts. each.

P. Pacifica.** D. A rare, tropical Fan Palm from the South Seas. Leaves are large and drooping, of a light green color. Very desirable for a pot-plant where the temperature does not drop below 60°. It prefers 70° to 85°. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Fine plants, commencing character, 16 to 18 inches high, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Smaller but excellent, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ.** D. A beautiful, smooth, pinnate-leaved Palm from the Eastern Archipelago. Resembles *Seaforthia elegans*. The leaves are silvery on the under side. Nice plants, no character, 30 cts. each; with character, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

RHAPIS flabelliformis.* D. China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, suckering from the roots like the bamboo, and forming a dense

clump. The leaves are small, fan-leaved and extremely elegant. It needs shade to succeed. This never exceeds a height of 5 feet. Large plants, \$2 each.

SABAL Adansonii.* D. The DWARF PALMETTO, or BLUE PALM of Florida and Georgia. A stemless species, with dark, blue-green fan leaves, reaching 4 or 5 feet in height. It is particularly hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. Leaf stems are unarmed. Small, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. Better, 20 cts. each.

S. Blackburniana.* From Bermuda; finally reaching a height of 20 to 25 feet. Very distinct. Fair-sized plants, 25 cts. each.

S. dealbata.* This resembles *S. Adansonii*, but with darker green leaves and of larger size. Very small plants, 10 cts. each.

S. longipedunculata.* D. Of the *Adansonii* type, but with large, light green leaves of a bluish cast. It is much the quickest grower of any *Sabal* we have, and the most suitable for growth in pots. Strong plants, 15 to 18 inches high, 35 cts. each; extra strong, 40 cts. each.

S. minor.* Of the *Adansonii* type, and very hardy. Dwarf. 35 cts. each.

S. Palmetto.* The famed CABBAGE PALMETTO of the Carolinas and Florida. This forms a tall tree, with a large head of fan leaves, and is useful in many ways. The trunk forms a good pile, resisting attacks of the borer in sea water. The leaves make the best of thatching. This tree can be grown all over the Lower South, through to Upper California. Small plants, 3 inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Good plants, in 5-inch pots, showing character, 40 cts. each.

S. umbraculifera.* The tallest species known, reaching a height of 80 feet in the West Indies. It is hardy here, and does well. Is very different in style from *S. Palmetto*, with larger leaves, of drooping habit, and very beautiful. A desirable sort for planting outdoors in Florida and the South. Young plants, 30 cts. each.



Young Sabal.

SEAFORTHIA elegans.** D. A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative uses. Quite well known everywhere for its feathery elegance and pretty character. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 8 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth. Small, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Nice plants, no character, 10 to 12 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Beginning character, 12 to 16 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. (Latter size will quickly make decorative plants.)

SERENOA serrulata.* The SAW PALMETTO. Our native, creeping, fan-leaved Palm. Does very well in pots, but is of slow growth. Is very hardy, and will stand a temperature of 10°. Small plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

D. It is not generally known that the "crowns" of this Palm (whole tops cut off, without roots, only a part of the stem) are largely used for decorations. We furnish these "crowns" for decorative uses in large quantity. They will keep for weeks if kept moist and in the shade, free from drafts of air. Not less than four sold. Crowns 3 feet high, 4 for \$1.50, 12 for \$3; over 12, at 20 cts. each. Larger, up to 5 feet, at 25 and 35 cts.; in quantities over 12, 4 for \$1.75 and \$2. These are particularly useful for large decorations at any time of year, and for Christmas, Palm Sunday, Easter, etc.

The cut leaves of this Palm are also largely used, both fresh and dried. We handle them in quantity, 50 leaves, fresh, for 75 cts., 100 for \$1, 1,000 for \$6. Large select leaves, \$7 to \$8 per 1,000. Prices given on application for small, medium and large-sized leaves with long stems, dried in best manner. The leaves and "crowns" can not be sent by mail. Better order by freight, in advance, allowing plenty of time for delivery.

STEVENSONIA grandiflora.** D. THIEF PALM. "This is, perhaps, one of the most noble Palms ever introduced to cultivation. The stem is stout and the leaves are plaited entire from 1 to 8 feet in length, and from 1 to 4 feet in breadth, bifid at the apex, and fringed round the margins by being cut into acuminate segments, which are edged with red. The petioles are sheathing and densely armed with black spines 3 and 4 inches in

length. The blade is perfectly unarmed, deep green, spotted with dull orange-red." A tropical plant, requiring considerable heat (about like *Pritchardia Pacifica*), but worth a great deal of trouble, as it is so distinct and choice. Good plants, 35 cts., 50 cts. to \$1 each.

THRINAX argentea.** D. SILVER THATCH PALM of West Indies and Florida keys. A beautiful, slow-growing, fan-palm, with leaves silvery on the under side. Very choice for house cultivation. Small only, 30 cts. each.

T. parviflora.** D. Like the above, but more vigorous. Called Thatch Palm, or Royal Palmetto Thatch. One of the finest Palms for decorative purposes, but of slow growth. The deeply divided, yellowish green leaves on slender stems, form a graceful, umbrella-like crown of exceeding beauty. Both this and *T. argentea* have very slender trunks of 2 to 3 inches diameter. Small plants, 6 to 10 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected, larger, 40 cts. and 50 cts. each.

T. excelsa.** This is a larger species than the preceding, with leaves silvery on the under side. A good Palm for the house, but extremely slow in growth. Small plants, in 2-inch pots, 20 cts. each.

WALLICHIA disticha.** D. This is a lovely Palm, resembling the Caryotas; smooth, bi-pinnate leaves. It forms a fine specimen, but is of slow growth. Plants with character, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ZAMIA integrifolia.* D. A beautiful dwarf Cycad, of about 18 inches in height. Known in this state, where it is a native, as Comptie. The roots (trunks) are grated for starch. The leaves are very pretty, pinnate, and numerous. An elegant plant for a jardinière. We have plants in various sizes. Very small, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. Larger, with character, 20 cts., 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.



Zamia integrifolia.

COLLECTION A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, by mail, for 50 cents.

COLLECTION NO. 1.—Ten Palms, all different, in nice, small plants, sure to grow, sent by mail to any address for \$1.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten Palms, different, in larger sizes than above, sent by mail for \$2.

COLLECTION NO. 3.—Five Palms, all different, showing character, and ready for immediate decorative effect, for \$2.50. (From 18 to 36 inches high.)

☞ State whether wanted for outdoor planting or for pots. We will make a suitable selection.

☞ Above offers are of Palms of our choice only.

☞ As all Palms are pot-grown, they may be set in open ground at any time, or shipped to any distance safely.

☞ See SPECIAL REDUCTIONS, in front of book. It is of interest to you. Wholesale prices for retail buyers.



Cibotium Barometz.

VIII.

Ferns and Selaginellas.

Varieties with the asterisk (★) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being Tropical or Semi-tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection, and will be found very complete. See special offers of collections of Ferns, at end of department.

Ferns are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many specific uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decoration, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging-baskets if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture these should all be given some sunshine, if possible daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf-mold or very old, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

ADIANTUM. MAIDEN-HAIR FERN. One of the choicest genera, with many species adapted for growing in the house. Usually with black or brown stems and delicate green pinnæ.

A. cuneatum. The most generally known. Quadripinnate foliage. Very fine for any purpose. 10 cts. to 30 cts. each.

A. cuneatum variegatum. Variegated with white. Delicate and pretty. 20 cts. and 25 cts.

A. hispidulum (pubescens). A spreading, quite erect species, forming splendid specimen plants 12 to 15 inches high. Fine plants, 15 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

A. tenerum. A large, showy sort from Mexico and West Indies, sparingly found in Florida. When full grown reaches a height of 18 to 36 inches. 20 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

ASPIDIUM patens. A tall, robust native from East Florida. 15 cts. each.

A. thelypteris.* A delicate, sword-shaped-leaved species, 18 inches high. 15 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM, sp. from Cuba. A choice tall species, with wedge-shaped leaves of a rich, dark, shining green. 35 cts. each.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. A bold and robust Tree Fern from Brazil. The young leaves, as with all Blechnums, are of a rich wine color, finally turning dark green; trunk slender. 15c. and 25c.

B. occidentale. A handsome dwarf species with pointed leaves, rooting from runners. Very pretty. 20 cts. each.

B. serrulatum.* A Florida species, upright in growth, reaching 2 to 3 feet. Splendid for a tall sort for background in a fernery. 15 cts. each.

CIBOTIUM Barometz. This belongs to the Tree Ferns, but has no trunk; the leaves are extremely delicate, but yet large, reaching a height of 5 feet or more. Leaves lace-like and scented. A grand specimen plant of exceedingly quick growth and very showy. You will be pleased with this. Small plants, 20 cts.; specimens, 30 cts., 40 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.



Nephrolepis Davallioides furcans.

CYRTOMIUM falcatum. A fine house Fern from Japan, Hawaii, etc., making good specimens sometimes 2 feet high. Leaves 1 to 2 feet long, 6 to 9 inches broad, simply pinnate. 25 cts. each.

GYMNOGRAMME tartarea. SILVER FERN. Tall and vigorous, with a white powder on the under side of the finely cut fronds; grows 3 feet high. 15 cts. each.

LASTREA aristata var. Very fine green-house Fern from Australia. Beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. 20 cts. each.

L. opaca. A pretty dwarf species. 15 cts. each.

LOMARIA gibba. A handsome, large Fern of extremely neat character, from New Caledonia. Very fine for a house plant. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

LYGODIUM scandens.* JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. A lovely and distinct vine, having very pretty, short fronds, invaluable for cutting. Will grow up to a height of 10 feet, and climbs prettily over wire work, tree trunks if rough, or a like support. 20 cts. and 25 cts. each.

NEPHRODIUM patens cristata. A strong-growing plant with leaves 2 to 3 feet long, curiously forked and crested. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia. A long-leaved Sword Fern, with tubers on its roots. Very handsome. 20 cts. and 30 cts. ea.

N. Davallioides furcans. A grand decorative Fern, with the ends of the leaves, or leaflets, curiously divided and crested; splendid. Greatly in demand as a basket or jardinière Fern. 20 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

N. Duffii. A tufted species, with branched fronds of good substance. A very pretty small species, which should be in every collection. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

N. exaltata. The famed Sword Fern, native to all parts of the tropics. Universally grown as a basket plant, and with long leaves of fine appearance. We grow this largely. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

N. exaltata Bostoniensis. The BOSTON SWORD FERN. Northern florists consider this different from the type, but after two years' growth we fail to see any difference. It is very popular now. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. To our mind the finest Sword Fern grown. It is even prettier than *N. Davallioides furcans*. The fronds in good sized specimens reach a length of 3 or 4 feet, and are so finely cut as to resemble beautiful ostrich feathers. A magnificent specimen plant in any size. Is in large demand, but rare and high-priced. We have grown a large stock, and offer it very low. 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A species with delicate, fine, dark green leaves; admirable for cutting. Grows to a foot or more in height; rather hardy. 20 cts. each.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea.* The CINNAMON FERN. A hardy native Fern, useful for large ferneries, and reaching a height of 3 to 5 feet. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

O. regalis.* The ROYAL FERN. This has broad but elegant foliage, of good size, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Fronds are bipinnate. Hardy. 25 cts. each.

POLYPODIUM aureum. A tropical species, here growing on palmetto trees or the rotten bark of oaks. The leaves are large and light green, with a glaucous under surface. Coarsely divided. 20 cts. each.

P. incanum.* RESURRECTION FERN. A dwarf species, growing about 6 inches high, usually on the trunks of oaks and hickories. When the weather is damp the Fern is very noticeable, but in a drought the fronds are tightly curled. A pretty little sort, with tough leaves. 10c. and 25c. each.

P. Phyllitidis. HART'S-TONGUE FERN. This has straight, undivided, lance-like fronds, growing upright, about 18 inches or 2 feet. Forms a fine clump, and is very unique. 25 cts. each.

P. Schwartzii. WEST INDIES. A pretty creeping species, with upright fronds, 4 or 6 inches long, lanceolate, resembling *P. Phyllitidis* somewhat. 15 cts. each.

PTERIS argyræa. Fronds beautifully variegated with white. Grows to a height of 18 inches. 25 cts. each.

P. cretica al-
tiffly striped
suitable for jar-
etc. Leaves white
ing plant. Pro-
rists the best va-
20 cts. and 25 cts.

bo-lineata. A beau-
FERN. Dwarf, and very
dinières, fern baskets,
and green. A charm-
nounced by leading flo-
riegated Fern. 15 cts.,
each.



*Osmunda
Cinnamomea.*

*Selaginella Braunii.*

P. hastata. A peculiarly cut-leaved Fern, growing a foot high. Good. 15 cts. each.

P. palmata. Choice sort for almost every use. Small sized, almost entire-leaved. 15 cts. each.

P. serrulata. A pretty species, with queer, divided leaves, growing about a foot high. 15 cts.

P. tremula. A New Zealand species, well-known in first-class greenhouses; much used in cutting, and for all decorating. Grows to 2 feet in height. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. Victoriae. A delicately cut Fern, resembling *P. cretica*, but very much smaller; has variegated foliage. Fine species, 15 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA. CLUB MOSS. These delicate plants are reminders of the pre-historic coal age, as they then grew remarkable large and lovely; they are mostly dwarf now, and are cultivated with ferns; they make magnificent specimens for Wardian cases, for table decorations, and for bouquets, as well as for other minor uses. They are all very beautiful; are of extremely easy growth.

S. Brannii. Beautiful, erect species, with lovely dark green fronds a foot long. One of the most valuable. 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each.

S. cuspidata. A lovely tufted species, growing about 6 inches high. A fine and pleasing variety, especially suitable for small jardinières and fern dishes. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. Emiliana. A charming variety, making a dense clump, with many stems. It forms fine specimens, and is a good cutting sort. Fine plants, 20 cts. each.

S. flabellata. A most beautiful Guatemalan species, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches high; magnificent. 20 cts. each.

NO. 1. COLLECTION of five strong Ferns for 40 cents, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 2. COLLECTION of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice sorts, for \$1, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 3. COLLECTION of five Ferns in large size, of great decorative value, fine sorts, \$1.25, postpaid.

GALESBURG, ILL., March, 1898.—Received both collections of Palms O. K. Many thanks for gratis plants.—A. E. STROMBERG.

SAVANNAH, GA., March, 1898.—I am delighted with what Aquatics I got from you last season. All came in good shape and are doing finely.—WALTER H. CHAPLIN.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March, 1898.—I write to thank you for the very generous consignment of plants we received. They were in splendid condition, and we are more than pleased with them. Thanking you for the extras.—E. L. CLEMENS.

JACKSON, LA., March, 1898.—The order recently filled for me gave excellent satisfaction, and every single plant is growing and doing nicely.—F. HERR.

S. Kraussiana. A delicate West Indian creeping sort, invaluable for edging for greenhouse beds, tubs, etc., and for bouquets. 10 cts. each.

S. Martensii. A delicate, upright species, with heavy fronds. Has air roots, which help hold the stems upright; very good. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. uncinata. A quick-growing creeper, with many shades of green and bronze. Called oftentimes Rainbow Moss. The foliage has many tints. It is very useful for edging or covering a surface quickly. 10 cts. each.

S. Willdenovii. A very choice large-growing sort, with magnificent fronds of blue, green and bronze. It throws up creeping stems 8 to 10 feet long, if given plenty of room. Rare and exceedingly elegant. 25 cts. each.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia.* A native creeping Fern, growing in moist, mucky soil. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

W. Virginica.* A handsome, large, native Fern. Suitable particularly as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

TREE FERNS. We have a set of five sorts from Jamaica, of the most lovely Tree Ferns. They grow from 5 to 20 feet high, according to variety and location. Unnamed. We offer fine, large plants (unavailable) at \$1 to \$3 each.

*Polypodium.*

IX.

Miscellaneous Department.

EMBRACING TENDER AND HARDY TREES, SHRUBS, CLIMBERS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ORCHIDS, CACTI AND SUCCULENTS, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, OLD AND FAMILIAR, NEW AND RARE.

Almost all in this department may be transplanted at any time of year. A great many are pot-grown. The hardy trees in general, however, should be transplanted in cool weather—October till March—preferably in November and December.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Hardy in Florida, California and semi-tropical regions. ★★★, Tropical; most all doing well in South Florida, South California and warmer parts of Gulf coast, sprouting up readily if frozen down. T, Tree, or very large shrub. S, Shrub, or plant. V, Vine, or creeper. D, Recommended for house-culture as decorative or flowering.

ABRUS precatorius.*** V D. CRAB'S-EYE VINE. "The delicate Crab's-eye Vine, with beautiful, light green pinnate leaves and bunches of pods, which, opening, display the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet black eyes, you ever saw." A charming, lace-like vine, suitable for screens for Florida, the extreme Lower South and California. 15 cts. each.

ACACIA Farnesiana. See Economic Plants.

A. Julibrissin.**T. From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental shade tree of southern Europe. Hardy in Lower South. 15 cts. each.

A., Species from Jamaica.***T. A very delicate, fancy-leaved Acacia, forming a neat tree of small size. Reddish colored stems and spines. Will stand some frost. 25 cts. each.

ACALYPHA marginata.***S D. The Acalyphas are magnificent plants with variegated leaves, succeeding admirably in the open ground in the South; in South Florida are never killed entirely out. Leaves of this handsome variety are margined with several shades of red, white, pink, etc. Grows 5 or 6 feet high. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each for fine plants.



Acalypha.

A. Miltoniana.***SD. A new dwarf sort, with delicate cut leaves of white, cream and green. 25 cts. each.

A. mosaica.***SD. Mosaic-leaved. A grand species, showing the most color of any of the species;

leaves all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings, and slightly twisted. Extremely showy and quick in growth. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each for fine plants.

ACHANIA malvaviscus.***S. This fine old plant does well in semi-tropical climates. Abutilon-like, with brilliant scarlet flowers. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, 15 cts. each.

ACOKANTHERA spectabilis.***S. An evergreen shrub, with violet flowers; from Natal. Rare. 50 cts. each.

AGAVE.SD. The Agaves, or Century Plants are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fiber plants. They are all of great decorative value.

A. Americana.** The great AMERICAN ALOE, or CENTURY PLANT. Well known everywhere for



Allamanda Williamsii. (See page 36.)

its striking beauty. Grows to great size. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. Americana variegata.** Leaves striped with white. 40 cts. each.

A. recurvata.** Hardy. Rich blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

A. rigida.*** The only native Agave in South Florida. A handsome plant, forming a short stem or trunk, after the manner of *Yucca aloifolia*. A splendid decorative plant. Spiny leaves. 15 cts. to 30 cts. each.

A. rigida, var. Sisalana.*** See Economical Plants. Fine stock, from 10 cts. up.

A. Salmiana.*** and a few others, not enough in stock to catalogue, from 20 cts. to 75 cts. each, as to size and symmetry.

*Alocasia illustris.*

ALBIZZIA Lebbek. * * * T. "WOMAN'S TONGUE TREE." A handsome pinnate-leaved, half-hardy shade tree from Jamaica. Does well here; of quick growth. Resembles the Royal Poinciana. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz.

A. procera. * * * T. Handsome and distinct, with drooping foliage and large white flowers. Makes a large shade tree of fine form. Fast grower. Stands considerable frost. 25 cts. each.

A. fastigiata. * * * T. A new species from Africa, with very handsome leaves. Small pot plants, 20 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. * * * S D. A choice tropical shrub, with flowers 2 inches in diameter, rather bell-shaped, golden yellow, and produced in enormous quantity all the year. Will stand but little frost, but is extremely quick-growing, and blooms soon after setting outdoors. Large plants, 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

A. Hendersonii. * * * V-S. The largest flowered, ordinary variety, with magnificent golden yellow flowers, 4 or 5 inches across. Dark green foliage. A climber, or can be trained as a bush. 15 cts. each.

A. Williamsti. * * * V-S D. This is a new species, with flowers half-way in size between the two preceding sorts; bright yellow, and scented. It forms either a bush or tall climber, like Hendersonii. Grand. Blooms when quite small. A gorgeous pot-plant. 20 cts. each.

ALOCASIA. * * * S D. Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to colocasia and caladium. They are of easy growth, but prefer a moist and very rich soil. Very effective as single specimens, or for grouping in beds.

A. gigantea. * * * S D. This is the most immense of them all, and has light green, stiff leaves, sometimes 6 feet high. A grand plant. 20 cts. to \$1 each.

A. illustris. * * * S D. Leaves blotched with dark purplish black on green. It is not a large-growing sort, but is very handsome and striking. 25 cts. each.

A. Marshalli. * * * S D. Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems. 10 cts. to 20 cts. each.

Can furnish all in quantity. Write for prices.

ALOE. * * * S D. Handsome, succulent plants, well-known in choice collections. We have several sorts. 20 cts. to 40 cts. each for good plants.

ALPINIA nutans. * * * S. SHELL-FLOWER. One of the grandest tropical scitamineous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. It has large, deep green leaves, resembling a canna somewhat, on a stiff, curving stem, and terminal racemes of gorgeous flowers of most brilliant yellow, orange and white. Rare. 25 cts. each.

AMARYLLIS atamasco rosea. * * S D. Flowers large and bright pink. 20 cts. each.

A. Johnsonii. * * S D. Very choice, with beautiful crimson blooms, striped white. 50c. to \$1 each.

A. equestris. * * S D. One of the best evergreen species, with bright red flowers; particularly floriferous. Is of the easiest growth. Blooms in early spring and summer. A large stock enables us to offer flowering bulbs at 15 cts. each, 3 for 35 cts.

ANANASSA. * * * S. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PINEAPPLE. Striped green and white, with a touch of pink. Rare. \$2 to \$4 each.

ANTIGONON leptopus. * * * V. The ROSA DE MONTANA of Mexico. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots; produces freely large racemes of rose-pink flowers of the most exquisite color; leaves heart-shaped. It is a magnificent vine for the South, as it can be set in the spring and gotten into bloom long before frost. Here it seldom stops blooming. 15 cts. each.

ARALIA. * * * S D. Very ornamental foliage plants for house culture, or open air in the summer. Fine bedders, if given slight shade during part of the day. Plants, with age, reach a height of 10 feet. Very desirable; leaves compound.

A. filicifolia. Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. Exceedingly elegant. 35 cts. each.

A. Guilfoylei. A very handsome species, with variegated foliage, green, white and cream. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy sorts. A fine pot plant. 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. latifolia. Very bold and rich in appearance. Green and pale yellow leaves, of fine appearance. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. papyrifera. CHINESE RICE-PAPER PLANT. This is the only one that will stand frost. See Economical Plants.

See Panax for allied plants, page 47.

*Amaryllis.*

*Asparagus Sprengeri.*

ARDISIA crenulata.*** S D. A choice, half-hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of scarlet berries, and much used in decorations. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. crenulata alba. Fruits are white until when nearly ready to drop, when they turn pink. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. polycephala.*** S D. A handsome smooth-leaved species of great beauty. Forms a splendid decorative plant. New leaves are wine-colored. Nice plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A., species from Jamaica.*** S D. This has handsome broad leaves, not so pointed as the preceding species, of a lighter shade of green. A fine grower, and will grow in the open ground in protected places in South Florida and South California, as will both other species named. Fine young plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans.*** V. A very choice summer climber, growing here all the year round. Its growth is rapid and dense, and produces a great number of elegant, dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, of peculiar form. 15 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri.*** S D. A fine decorative plant, now much used in all decorations; cut fronds keep well and are very beautiful. The sprays of growth are peculiarly much branched and very fine-leaved; rich green. Originally introduced by us from South Africa in 1888. Now grown in vast quantity by the florist for decorative work of all sorts. 25 cts. and 75 cts. each.

A. plumosus.*** V D. A very fine, ferny-leaved climbing plant; particularly nice for bouquet work. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

A. tenuissimus.*** V D. A taller vine than preceding; fine, filmy foliage, useful for cutting or decorating. 20 cts. each.

AUCUBA Japonica.*S. GOLD-DUST TREE. Handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub with variegated foliage. Green and cream. Likes partial shade. Hardy. 20 cts. and 50 cts. each.

BAUHINIA.*** S. MOUNTAIN EBONY. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the

tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Flowers are handsome and freely produced. Very desirable shrubs, etc., for South Florida and South California, as they can stand some frost. Some species do well in the greenhouse.

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it blooms, when but a few weeks old, continuously from May to November. Flowers single, pure white, averaging 3 inches across, with pointed petals, and borne in bunches. The leaves are curiously two-lobed, and close together at night. 20 cts. and 25 cts. each.

B. alba. A taller shrub than *acuminata*, reaching a height of 12 feet, but with foliage and flowers resembling this species somewhat. Flowers are pure white but bloom early—February to May. Of quick growth. 30 cts. each.

B. purpurea. One of the finest flowering small trees we have ever seen. Visitors throughout the late winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so dainty and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, 3 or 4 inches across, varying in color from almost white to a rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot adequately describe them; they are grand! The plant is robust and rather hardy, reaching a height of 20 feet or more.

B. variegata. Strong grower, like *B. purpurea*, with more pointed leaves, and flowers variegated in white, yellow and lavender-purple. A glorious flower. Blooms late in autumn and spring. 25 cts.

B., Species from Jamaica. Strong grower, with pink flowers, blooming in the early spring. New. 30 cts. each.

BILLBERGIA Liboniana.*** S. A rare epiphyte, growing 18 inches high. Purple flowers. An unique plant. Grows well in peaty soil, or soil mixed with moss. 45 cts. each.

BIGNONIA. The two genera, *Bignonia* and *Tecoma*, include many splendid plants, mostly climbers. See also *Tecoma*.

B. Adenophylla.*** S. New. Tall sort. 25 cts. each.

B. capreolata.*V. Our lovely native evergreen species, quite hardy in the South. Flowers orange-red in spring. Leaves compound, dark green; attaches itself firmly to walls, etc. 15 cts. each.

B. suaveolens.*** T. Bengal. A tropical tree, with dull, crimson flowers, very fragrant. Leaves large, compound and spreading. Rare. 50 cts. each.

B. Thunbergiana.**V. An elegant sort, which climbs on wood or stone, producing in spring large, golden-yellow flowers in profusion. 15 cts. each.

B. venusta.*** V. A magnificent evergreen, half-hardy climber, bearing trusses of richest orange-red flowers through winter and spring. 25 cts. each.

BOHEA Amherstiana.*** S. A rare shrub from the Canary Islands. 25 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra.*** V. A truly magnificent rambling shrub or climber, bearing enormous quantities of royal purple bracts and small yellow flowers. The bracts pass as flowers, and are simply gorgeous. It is largely grown in all tropical countries, and does well in protected places in southern Florida and California free from hard frosts. A grand greenhouse plant. 35 cts. each.

BROMELIA pinguin.*** S D. A WILD PINE of Jamaica, where it is largely grown as a useful and ornamental hedge plant. It resembles the pineapple and Pandanus, and is a remarkably handsome plant, growing about 3 feet high, with scarlet centers after it reaches 18 inches in height. Leaves are serrated and thorny. As a single plant in decorative work, or for the house, it is very suitable, growing well in any soil, and standing much neglect. It bears an abundance of acid fruits the size of large plums, which are quite agreeable. Large plants, 25 cts. to 40 cts. each.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum.*** S. An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall, and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 15 cts. each.

CACTUS. See *Cereus*, *Opuntia* and *Pereskia*.

CÆSALPINIA regia.*** T. The ROYAL POINCIANA. This is a beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant scarlet flowers in the spring. The leaves are large, compound, and of a pleasing green. Of very rapid growth. Gives a striking tropical effect. Large only, 50 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima.*** S D. DWARF POINCIANA, or BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. This is a grand shrub, doing well outdoors here, but adapted for growth in the house as well. Has delicate evergreen, mimosa-like leaves and gorgeous red and yellow flowers, produced on the ends of the new growth all the year. It blooms in a short time from transplanting, and if the seeds are clipped off and the plant given a fair show, it surpasses anything we know of for a tropical flowering plant. Fine plants, 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima flava.*** S D. Like the preceding variety, but with clear yellow blooms. 30 cts. each.

C. mimax var. curmanica.*** S. A large, thorny species. New and rare. \$1 each.



Bryophyllum calycinum.

CALADIUM, Fancy Foliage Section.

*** S D. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months, unless they are kept in a hothouse; leaves marked with the brightest colors, red, green and sometimes a transparent white, all arrow-shaped. No other ornamental plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers moist and half-shady locations. Fine sorts, 15 cts. to 25 cts. each, as to size and variety.



Calycanthus floridus.

CALPURNEA sylvatica.*** S. A yellow-flowered shrub from Natal, with pretty compound leaves. Of quick growth. 40 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus.*S. SWEET SHRUB. Well-known hardy shrub, with brown flowers of delicious fragrance. Blooms for a long season. Grows to 5 or 6 feet in height, ordinarily. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Japonica.*S D. All over the South is wrongly called "Japonica," instead of Camellia, as it should be. One of the finest hardy evergreen flowering shrubs grown. Does well all over the South, and the splendid flowers last for some time after being cut.

Single Red. Fine plants, three or four years old, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Single Pink. Same as above, save that the color is pink.

Double White. Grafted; very fine, large plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

Double, in colors. Ranging through pink and red, mottled or variegated with white. Several sorts. Large fine plants, 50 cts. each.

CANNA indica.*S. These splendid broad-leaved plants are used with great effect for bedding, and have both green and bronze-red foliage. The flowers are simply gorgeous, and in all shades of red and yellow; also variegated. The old canes after flowering should be removed to allow new growth plenty of room. We have a good stock of the best varieties in cultivation.

Alsace. New. The nearest approach to a white Canna yet. Pale yellow, fading quickly to white. 20 cts. each.

Austria. The gorgeous new orchid-flowered Canna, a hybrid with *Canna flaccida* as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. Golden-yellow. 15 cts. each.

Burbank. Orchid-flowered, gigantic in size. Rich canary-yellow, with fine dots of red on lower petals. 15 cts. each.

Charles Henderson. One of the finest crimson sorts. Grows rarely over 3½ feet high. Large flowers in compact trusses. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

Florida. New. "Orange-crimson lines on a flaming scarlet ground." 25 cts. each.

Florence Vaughan. One of the finest yellow spotted varieties. Rich, golden yellow, spotted with bright red. Large flowers; dwarf plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



CANNA, continued.

Italia. Orchid-flowered, of immense size. Gorgeous flowers; golden yellow, blotched with orange-scarlet on the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 20 cts. each.

Queen Charlotte. "Bears a beautiful bouquet of large flowers, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow." Rich green leaves; dwarf habit. Grand. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Ehemanni. Large plant, with magnificent foliage and scarlet flowers, of rather small size. A grand sort for centers of beds. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

Robusta. A large variety, with bronze-red and green foliage. A grand foliage sort. Small red flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mme. Crozy. Standard dwarf sort; gilt-edged red. A fine variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Marechal Vaillante. Plant medium size, with the richest bronze-red leaves. This has the darkest foliage we have ever seen in a Canna. The leaves are long and pointed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

☞ We will send 12 Cannas, mixed, without naming, for 85 cts. (Mixed from all our best sorts.)

C. flaccida. Our native "ORCHID CANNA." Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flowers 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10c. each, 75c. per doz.

CELASTRUS nutans.***V. A large, twining shrub from India. Flowers are borne in profusion in large, open bunches on a long stem. Pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and finally to richest red toward close of day. Star-shaped, about an inch across. Of remarkable beauty. 35 cts. each.

CEREUS grandiflorus.***V D. The true NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. A climbing, nearly round-stemmed cactus, bearing richly scented white flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts. to 20 cts. each.

C. triangularis.***V D. STRAWBERRY PEAR CACTUS. This is also a night-bloomer, very similar in flowers and delicious perfume of *C. grandiflorus*, but with 3-angled stems. The stems of both species cling to walls or other support. 15c. to 25c. each. ■

CESTRUM diurnum.*** S D. "DAY JESSAMINE." A quick-growing evergreen shrub, standing but little frost, and producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and resembling candytuft. Good pot-plant. 20 cts. each.

C. nocturnum.*** S. "NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE." This has small, creamy yellow flowers, intensely sweet at night, and perfuming the air for a long distance. Said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. Stands only a little frost, but is of quick growth, and blooms when small. 20 cts. each.

CHLOROCODON Whitei.*** V. An Asclepiad from Natal, of strong growth. Possesses medicinal properties. A rank climber; purple flowers an inch wide. 25 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON. A genus of widely different plants, embracing climbers, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. All desirable.

C. Balfourii.*** V D. A climber of great beauty. The flowers are of a bright scarlet, and enclosed in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The panicles of the flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width. Free-blooming. A fine plant for outdoors in the Lower South, and for the window garden. See, also, page 55. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. delicatum.*** V D. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish instead of white, and the flowers are slightly smaller. The blooms last for weeks in great beauty. It is fine. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. viscosissimum.* T. A tree with showy flowers, something like the catalpa. Hardy, and of rapid growth. Deciduous. 20 cts. each.

CORDIA Sebestena.*** S. GEIGER TREE. Large, rough-leaved shrub (tropical), with very handsome, orange-scarlet flowers of good size. It is a peculiar and interesting shrub. Rare. 75 cts. each.



Cestrum diurnum.

COSTUS speciosa.*** S. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (*Costus*), just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—*Kingsley*. Native of Central America and Lower Antilles. 40 cts. each.

CROSSANDRA undulæfolia.*** S D. East India. A beautiful evergreen greenhouse shrub; very free-flowering. Flowers in terminal, four-cornered spikes; rich orange-red. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CRINUM.** S D. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to amaryllis and pan-cratiun. Evergreen; of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, at the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. amabile. Sumatra. Very rare species, with very fragrant flowers, borne in immense clusters—"20 to 30 in an umbel, tinged red;" tube red, and about 3 or 4 inches long. A few strong plants, 50 cts. each.

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers, often 6 or 8 to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. 20c. each, \$1 per doz.

C. cappedum. A magnificent hybrid between the huge *C. pedunculatum* (St. John's Lily) and a fine type of *C. Capense*. It has the stately habit and almost the size of the larger parent, while the flowers are broad-petaled, widely open, very numerous, and of a crisp whiteness, sometimes assuming a rosy tint before they fade. We have the entire stock, which has never been offered before. Large bulbs, \$2.50 each; smaller, \$2 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and borne in profusion. 40 cts. each.

C. fimbriatulum. NASSAU, or MILK AND WINE LILY. A strong grower; not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels; very large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot-plant, or for bedding out during summer at the North. The fragrant flowers are so different from any of the more common flowers grown North, that they produce a sensation when seen. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100. Blooming size, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.



Type of Crinum, showing habit and marking.

C. giganteum. Very large variety, with magnificent white flowers, having a vanilla-like fragrance. Rare. 75 cts. each.

C. hybridum Todorae. An Italian hybrid, resembling *C. cappedum*, but not so large, either in flower or plant. \$1 each.

C. Kirkii. Previously catalogued as *Sp. 2*. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some 10 to 15 of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Flowering bulbs, 35 cts. each; large and heavy, 50 cts. to \$1.

C. Kunthianum. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, from New Grenada. Flowers lighter than *C. scabrum*, and the whole plant taller and larger. Very fine. 75 cts. each.

C. Moorei. This is indeed a lovely and rare species, having pink flowers of exquisite scent. Native of Natal. 75 cts. each.

C. scabrum. Tropical Africa. Five to ten flowers in an umbel, of a dull white, tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. Very choice species. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

C. Virginicum. A choice hybrid, originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. One of the best. \$1 each.

CROTON.*** S D. These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hothouse plant. They ordinarily survive our south Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds greater brilliancy to their colors. We have about 20 distinct sorts, all of which, if planted out in the spring, will make good specimens by autumn, when they can be lifted and potted for the house. We have all the leading sorts in both narrow- and broad-leaved forms, and customers may name the sorts they prefer, or *do not* want, when ordering, or indicate whether broad or narrow foliage is desired, if any choice. We will make a fine selection. Small plants, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; nice ones, in 3-inch pots, showing color well, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, in 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each; specimens in 6- and 8-inch pots up to 3 feet high at 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

CURCULIGO recurvata.*** S D. Bengal. A palm-like plant, much resembling a young coconut palm. Much used in decorative work by florists, and valuable for vases and jardinières. Fine plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

CRYPTOLEPIS Buchanani.*** V. East Indies. A twining shrub with yellow flowers resembling those of an Echites. 35 cts. each.

DASYLIRION serratifolium.* * S D. A yucca-like plant from northern Mexico. Fine scenic plant, growing 3 feet high. Leaves narrow, armed. Large only, 75 cts. to \$2 each.

DEUTZIA.* S. Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering, hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts; viz., *Crenata*, *Double Pink*, *Double White*, *Fortunei* and *Pride of Rochester*. Varying in all shades of white and pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. (Assorted, if desired.)



Different Varieties of Crotons. (See page 40.)

DIEFFENBACHIA.***S. A genus of noble, erect, tropical evergreen perennials, with handsomely variegated foliage. Stems are fleshy, and from 6 to 8 feet in height. They thrive in light soil, well enriched, and enjoy heat like a musa.

D. Bausei. "Leaves yellowish-green, margined and irregularly blotched with dark green, and profusely spotted with white; broad; from 1 to 1½ feet long. Petioles white." 75 cts. each.

D. nobilis. "Leaves deep, rich green, profusely blotched and spotted with white, except at the edges, where the ground color forms a broad marginal band; petioles pale green, transversely banded with dark green." 75 cts. each.

DILLENIA Indica.***T. A large, tropical tree, from India, bearing very large, handsome foliage and immense white or cream flowers, richly scented. Evergreens, and no doubt suitable for extreme South Florida; to plant outdoors for shade. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

DOMBEYA Natalensis.***S. A shrub from South Africa. Large white and pink flowers. Strong grower. 35 cts.

DRACÆNA.***SD. DRAGON TREE. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and January; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted.

D. amabilis.***SD. Leaves glossy green, marked with pink and yellowish white. 35 cts.

D. Braziliensis.***SD. Wide, thin green leaves, giving a rich, tropical effect. 25 cts. each.

D. draco.**T. The famed DRAGON TREE of the Canary Islands. Most hardy, probably, of the entire genus. Narrow green leaves. Tree attains a height of 40 feet or more. Small plants, 20 cts.

D. fragrans.***SD. (*Aletris.*) Africa. Flowers fragrant; foliage rich green. A striking plant, and one that reaches a large size. 35 cts. each.

D. Guilfoylei.***SD. Leaves 1½ to 2 feet long, striped light rosy pink, yellowish white and green. From Australia. 35 cts. each.

D. Haageana.***SD. New sort; light green leaves, 6 to 8 inches long by 2 inches wide. Pretty form and habit. 30 cts. each.

D. terminalis rosea.***SD. Foliage green, marked with pink, white and carmine. Most of the newer sorts are seedling hybrids from this very valuable species. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

✍ All Dracænas need rich, sandy loam, well drained, and a rather high temperature to do their best. They will withstand considerable cool weather (but no frost) in their more dormant or resting season. They are seldom troubled by insects, and grow with little care into beautiful specimens.

DURANTA Plumierii.**S. GOLDEN DEW-DROP. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge-plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble forget-me-nots, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Epidendrum venosum.*

ENTADA polystachys.***V. A handsome, pinnate-leaved woody climber, bearing white flowers in dense spikes. A new plant of quick growth from the West Indies. 30 cts. each.

EPIDENDRUM venosum.**S D. A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called Butterfly Orchid. Neat spikes of flowers in spring, pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. A fine plant of easy growth; very cheap, yet as beautiful as many higher-priced novelties. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum.***S. A beautiful winter and spring-blooming plant, producing a profusion of deep blue flowers. Well adapted for open-air culture in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

EUCHARIS Amazonica.***S D. AMAZON LILY. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, 4 inches across, and very fragrant. Require plenty of moisture. A very choice plant, with evergreen lily-like leaves. Flowers during winter and spring. 35 cts. to 50 cts. for largest plants; latter of blooming size.

EUONYMUS radicans.*V. A vigorous creeping and climbing plant, with green foliage, turning bronze in winter. 20 cts. each.

EUPHORBIA grandifolia.***S. A curious species, with thorny, cactus-like stems, and with leafy foliage on new growths. A large, shrubby variety. Rare. Tropical. 40 cts. each.

E. pulcherrima.***S D. POINSETTIA. Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers, produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. Does well anywhere in South Florida outdoors, growing to large size. It is a splendid object from Thanksgiving to March 1. If cut by frost, sprouts up readily. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Double-flowered.***S D. Same as the type, but has more leaves in the bract. Rare. 35c. each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora.*S. A hardy shrub from north China, producing large white flowers. Now much planted in cemeteries. A fine plant, allied to Spiræa. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

FICUS altissima.***T. New. From India. We suppose this is a large-sized tree, which would do well in extreme South Florida, outdoors. Small, 25 cts. each.

F. aurea.***T D. Native "RUBBER TREE," or "WILD FIG" tree. See Tropical Fruits.

F. elastica.***T D. INDIA RUBBER TREE. See Economic Department.

F. macrophylla.***T. MORETON BAY FIG. Queensland. Said to be one of the grandest of Australian avenue trees. All Ficuses are tender, but are of quick growth. This species is very choice. 50 cts. each.

F. oppositifolia.***T. A rank-growing, broad-leaved sort of large size. The rough leaves are used for polishing wood. Rare and new. 25 cts. each.

F. Parcelli.***S D. Thin, but large leaves, beautifully variegated with white. A very ornamental sort, rather dwarf in size. 35 cts. each.

FOURCROYA Cubensis.***S D. The Fourcroyas are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or outdoor summer decoration North. Will make a splendid specimen planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fiber plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of 20 feet, with thousands of yucca-like, whitish flowers. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

GALPHIMIA nitida.*S D. Mexico. A pretty little shrub, hardy here, reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet, and *constantly* covered with rich yellow flowers in spikes. "A good thing." 20 cts. to 30 cts. each.

GARDENIA florida.*S D. CAPE JESSAMINE. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the Lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; larger, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

G. lucida.***S. Native of India and the Island of Luzon. A shrub or tree with shining leaves and large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5-parted. 50 cts. each.

*Euphorbia pulcherrima.*

GELSEMIUM sempervirens.*V D. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land, rich or poor, wet or dry. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with its lovely, fragrant yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GLEDITSCHIA ferox.**T. Native country unknown. A hardy tree, 30 to 50 feet high, thickly beset with strong, branching thorns; closely related to our "Honey Locust." 30 cts. each.

GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla.**S D. India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida it grows to a large bush, and is unequaled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 15 cts. and 40 cts. each.

GORDONIA lasianthus.*T. LOBLOLLY BAY. A native tree that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far north as Virginia, perhaps farther. 25 cts. each.

GREVILLEA robusta.**T D. AUSTRALIAN "SILK OAK." A splendid, fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for Florida. Thousands are being annually planted. Also used by florists in decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.; large and fine, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; selected, 18 inches to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Grevillea robusta.



Hedychium coronarium.

HAMELIA patens.***S. West Indies; South Florida, along the coast. We have faith that this beautiful and almost unknown plant will become a favorite in greenhouse culture, where it deserves a prominent place. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. In Florida it must surely become a favorite for open-air planting, as it is here rarely killed down by frost, and when it is, sprouts up readily from the root, and blooms the following summer. It is in bloom for many months, and we have no doubt could be forced at any season. With age, it becomes a woody shrub, 5 to 12 feet in height. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

H. sphærocarpa.***S. Flowers orange-yellow, and quite distinct from *H. patens*. 15 cts. each.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium.***S D. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 4 feet high. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; larger, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

HEDERA helix.*V. The true ENGLISH or KENILWORTH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber; hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida it prefers the north side of a house or wall. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

HELICONIA Bihai.**S D. WILD PLANTAIN; "BALISIER." These magnificent plants are native of tropical America, where they rival even the bananas in beauty and magnificence of

*Heliconia Bihai.***HELICONIA**, continued.

foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths of the richest tints and colors. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each; large plants, as specimens, pot-grown, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

HEMEROCALLIS Kwanso.*** S. DAY LILY. A popular hardy plant, with lily-like flowers in bloom all through the summer; orange-yellow. 15 cts. each.

H. Kwanso fl. pl.*** S. Flowers double. 30c.

HIBISCUS. A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double, and usually 3 to 6 inches across.

H. Rosa-Sinensis.*** S D. SHOE-BLACK PLANT; CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well-known plants are among the most valuable lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well-established root that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. Bank up a few inches in the fall. In the course of a few favorable seasons some will reach a height of 10 feet, blooming profusely all the time. Single sorts are better growers and bloomers than the double ones. *Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Pink, Double Pink, Double Salmon-yellow, and Versicolor.* Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. each; larger, 25 cts. each.

H. tiliaceous.*** T. New, from East Indies. A small evergreen tree with purple flowers and roundish cordate leaves. 25 cts. each.

HOMOCELTIS Japonica.* T. A fine deciduous, hardy shade tree, of good form. New. Makes a beautiful round-headed tree; admirable both for single specimens and for street planting. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA.** S. GARDEN HYDRANGEAS. Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida; hardy here. Flowers changeable.

H. cœrulea. Flowers bluish rose. 15c. each.

H. Hortensis. Pink. Hydrangeas like plenty of moisture, and shade, or partial shade, is of benefit. 30 cts. each.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers large, pure white;

valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 25 cts. each.

Red-branched. New sort, with reddish pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

ILEX Dahoon.* T. DAHOON HOLLY of the southern states. One of our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves richest glossy green; tree covered with bright red, shining berries in fall or winter. Fine young trees, 15c. and 25c. each.

I. opaca.* T. Common AMERICAN HOLLY. Wood very valuable, white, and much used in scroll work, etc. In beauty of leaves and berries little or none inferior to the famous English Holly. The beautiful scarlet berries remain on all winter, and the branches are much used in Christmas decorations. 20 cts. each.

IRIS hexagona.* S. BLUE FLAG (*Flower-de-Luce*). A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flowers of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings, 3 to 4 inches across, resembling the costliest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. Kämpferi.* S. JAPANESE IRIS. The finest flowered of all Iris, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants. Mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IXORA coccinea.*** S D. FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS. East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, with elegant corymbs of scarlet flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

I. Duffii.*** S D. New. Magnificent species, with brilliant red flowers, in large heads, 3 to 5 inches across, lasting many days in perfection. A grand shrub for house, or outdoors in protected situations, free from hard frosts. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. parviflora.*** S D. A choice species, evergreen, like the others, but with white flowers. A strong grower. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

I. Williamsii.*** S D. Orange-scarlet flowers. Slow grower. 40 cts. each.

JACARANDA mimosæfolia.*** T. One of the grandest foliage plants imaginable. Alike valuable for florists' decorations, conservatory, bedding in the North during summer, or planted out as a single lawn specimen here in Florida, where, if frost cuts it back, it rapidly recovers its beauty. Leaves large, and very finely cut (compound), like a fern, and spreading nicely from the stalk, making a grand show. Flowers blue, in racemes. Reaches a height of 20 feet or more. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

JACQUINIA armillaris.*** S. West Indies, Bahamas; South Florida. "A low tree, with leaves somewhat like box, but obovate, and racemes of little white flowers of a delicious honey scent. It ought to be, if it be not yet, introduced into England as a charming addition to the winter hothouse." 50 cts. each.

JASMINUM. JESSAMINE. Jessamines are favorites everywhere on account of their combined beauty and fragrance. They are among the best of perfumery plants, many hundreds of acres being devoted to their culture in Italy and southern France. For the so-called "Cape Jessamine," see Gardenia.

J. gracillimum.* V D. Is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, starry flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long, very slender branches, springing from low down on the stem and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. Pure white flowers. Stands considerable frost, and grows into a scrambling bush 5 to 7 feet high. 15 cts. each.

JASMINUM, continued.

J. revolutum.* S. North Hindostan and Nepaul. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub; not twining. 25 cts. each.

J. sambac.*** S D. ARABIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; shrubby or climbing. Very fine sort for pot-culture. Very free-blooming. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. sambac flore pleno.*** S D. Flowers double. 20 cts. each.

J. sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany.*** S D. A shrubby variety, with very large, white flowers; very double. Among the most fragrant of all in this genus of sweet scents. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

JUSTICIA coccinea.*** S D. South America. A quick growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. A grand bedder, always in bloom. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

J. carnea.*** S D. Pink flowers, borne in large, terminal bunches. Slow grower. 20c. each.

KÆMPFERIA Gilberti.*** S. Leaves like the cardamon, but more or less variegated with white. The flowers are borne on ornamental crimson heads, rising from the ground on separate stalks, and resembling in outline small pineapple fruits. These heads retain their beauty all summer. 20 cts. each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata.*** S. A shrub from Natal, belonging to the cinchona family. Very handsome. 50 cts. each.

K. coriacea.*** S. Nice small plants. 25 cts. each.

KYDIA calycina.*** T. East India. Named in memory of Col. Robt. Kyd, who began the botanical garden at Calcutta. A tree 25 feet in height. Flowers white. 25 cts. each.



Jasminum gracillimum.

LAGERSTRÆMIA Indica.* S. China, Cochin China and Japan. CRAPE MYRTLE. Too much

cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstrœmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with everyone.

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. 15 cts. each; large trees, 25 cts. each.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color. 15 cts. each; large trees, 25 cts. each.

Red. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. 15 cts. each; large trees, 25 cts. each.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. 25 cts. each.

L. reginæ.*** S. East Indies, Java. A magnificent tree, 20 feet high, bearing large flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, which are of a beautiful rose color in the morning, and turn deeper through the day, until they become purple in the evening. Tropical, but succeeds in southern Florida outdoors. 25 cts. each.

LAURUS nobilis.* S D. APOLLO'S LAUREL. A choice hardy, shrubby tree, evergreen, with beautiful leaves. Much grown into decorative specimens, as standards and pyramids. Large ones perfectly grown can be had at \$12 to \$50 each. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

LEBIDIEROPSIS orbicularis. Unknown plant from northern India. Coming from a botanical garden, it must have some value. 30 cts. each.

LEMONIA spectabilis.*** T. A very handsome evergreen, tropical, broad-leaved tree from Jamaica, related to Calophyllum. Rare. 50 cts. each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua.* T. SWEET GUM. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to a deep crimson in the fall. It has also corky bark. One of our best hardy native southern trees: suitable for lawn or avenue. Deciduous. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

LETTSOMIA, sp. Indica.*** V. A gorgeous, pink-flowered vine, of rank habit; related to the morning-glories. A perennial plant, but never spreads from the roots. One of the finest of our recent introductions. Very fine. Blooms freely produced, 3 inches across. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Justicia coccinea.

*Magnolia grandiflora.*

LIGUSTRUM
Amurense.* S.
AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. One of the best plants for hedging in

the South. Small, light-green leaves; evergreen. Flowers white. Large 2-year stock, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

LONICERA.* V. HONEYSUCKLE. Favorites in cultivation everywhere; perhaps for general cultivation, under all sorts of circumstances, can be recommended more highly than any other class of hardy climbers. Everblooming.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very strong growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. 15 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers bright scarlet, very pretty; handsome native climber. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MAGNOLIA fuscata.* S.D. The BANANA SHRUB. Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small flowers in April and May, of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. Nice young plants, pot-grown, 25 cts. and 30 cts. each.

M. grandiflora.* T. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. Flowers 6 inches across, pure white, waxy, and lemon-scented. Tree hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. 25 cts to 75 cts. each for beautiful transplanted trees.

MELIA Azedarach var. umbraculiformis.* T. UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of Texas Umbrella Tree, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China Tree. Shade dense; form of tree an almost perfect umbrella. A grand stock. Large trees from 10 cts. to \$1 each. Standard size, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. sempervirens.* T. INDIAN LILAC. Evergreen China Tree. Hardy, quick-growing shade tree. Flowers like *M. Azedarach*. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Extra large and fine (6 to 9 feet), 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

M. semperflorens. S.** An everblooming dwarf tree of exceeding beauty. Very rare and choice. Magnificent pot-plant, blooming continually. Does not grow over 5 or 6 feet high outdoors. An evergreen; hardy here. 15 cts. each.

MEYENIA erecta. S.** Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing through the summer beautiful, gloxinia-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

M. erecta alba. S.** Pure white, with yellow throat. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MICHELIA champaca.* ** T. A sweet-scented, yellow-flowered tree, related to Magnolia. Tropical. Grows to 40 feet in height. Everblooming. A rare evergreen tree; broad-leaved. New. 40 cts. each.

MORINDA citrifolia.* ** T. INDIAN MULBERRY. A tropical tree, newly introduced by us, with small, white flowers, in heads, followed by a berry-like fruit. It is a small tree, with leaves shaped like a citron. 25 cts. each.

MORCEA iridioides. S.** Natal. An iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. With beautiful white flowers, touched with yellow and purple. Exceedingly elegant, and easily grown. 35 cts. each.

MURRAYA exotica.* ** S.D. A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe. Sometimes called ORANGE JESSAMINE. Leaves are compound, dark, glossy green. Flowers resemble the orange, and are scented like the tuberose. Rather tender, but easily protected if outdoors. Fine pot-plant, and very ornamental, blooming when small. 25 cts. each.

MUSA.* ** S. (See Tropical Fruits for edible-fruited sorts. All of decorative value.) "FETISH BANANA." African species, newly introduced by us a year ago. Foliage and growth so far resembles the "Flowering Banana." Said to be a valuable decorative sort, by our collector. Strong pot-plants, 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. ensete.* ** S. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. A grand decorative species, with immensely broad leaves; of rank and sturdy habit. A first-class decorative plant. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. troglodytarum.* ** S. FLOWERING BANANA. A dwarf, slender banana, having handsome pink flower-heads, and small yellow fruit of delicious fragrance. 25 cts. each.

NERIUM.* ** S.D. OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Perfectly hardy when full grown, rivaling the rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also, one of the most widely known of house-plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs. A favorite every-

*Opuntia vulgaris.* (See page 47.)

NERIUM, continued.

where. We have an immense variety of sorts, but have allowed our stock of nursery plants to run down, and can only offer the following this year, all pot-grown stock:

N. album. Single white. 15 cts. and 20 cts. each.

N. carneum. Single, flesh color, with pink lines in the throat. Very free-blooming. 15c. each.

N. Madonna grandiflorum. Double, white, scented. Large flowers and a fine, vigorous plant. The best double white. 15 cts. each.

N. roseum splendens. Double pink. The old-fashioned fragrant sort. 15 cts. and 20 cts. each.

OLEA fragrans.* S D. TEA or SWEET OLIVE. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall, and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. Fine plants, 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.

OPUNTIA tuna. S.** TUNA CACTUS, a giant "Prickly Pear," with intensely rich purplish red fruits. Fruit is used for adding color to various jellies. The Cactus itself, after having the spines singed off, is fed to cattle in dry parts of Mexico and elsewhere. Yellow flowers, 3 inches across, are very pretty. Strong cuttings, 15c. each.

O. vulgaris.* S. Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the middle states. A low-growing, very spiny species, with gorgeous yellow flowers of satiny texture. Strong cuttings, 10 cts. each.

ORCHIDS. See *Epidendrum* and *Phaius*, in this department. Other sorts we have given up.

OXYANTHUS Natalensis.* S.** A highly ornamental shrub, related to gardenia, bearing large, elegant flowers in racemes. Leaves are pointed, elliptic and evergreen. Just introduced from tropical Africa. 25 cts. each.

PACHIRA aquatica.* T.** A fine tropical tree of large size. Leaves compound; 5 to 7 leaflets. Flowers large, and of a pretty pink color. Rare. 50 cts. each.

PANAX.* S D.** This genus of extremely ornamental tropical foliage plants is only slightly removed from aralia. Some of the species are valuable economic plants, like gingseng, etc.



Panax plumatum.

P. excelsum. Very finely cut, ferny leaves (decompound), somewhat like *Aralia filicifolia*, margined with white. 25 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. ea.

P. plumatum. Plumy foliage, somewhat after the style of preceding, but green only. A very choice sort for house decoration; of easy growth. Any good soil will answer. This, as with other species, is not particular as to soil or exposure to sun. Full sunshine or partial shade will do for all. One of our \$1 specimens is here reproduced from a photograph. Nice plants, 25 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

P. Victoria. Resembles *Aralia Guilfoylei* except in color, which is green, marked beautifully with yellow. Sometimes almost pure white instead of yellow. We have both forms, the white at 35 cts. Small only, 30 cts. each.

PANCRATIUM (Hymenocallis). ** S D. Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family, and all too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past three years. Suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory. All delightfully scented.

P. Caribbæum. SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. West Indies, extreme South Florida. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us for the first time to the plant growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; very large, 15 cts. to 20 cts. each.



Pancratium Caribbæum.

*Pandanus utilis.***PANCRATIUM**, continued.

P. fragrans. A good grower; narrow leaves and large flowers of finest vanilla fragrance. Rare and new. 40 cts. each.

P. littorale. This form was recently discovered and sent to Berlin by one of the German military expeditions "in Darkest Africa," and is superior, both in vigor and size of flower, to the South American type of *P. littorale*, which resembles *P. Caribbæum*. Large flowers, and very showy grower; choice, 50 cts. each.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spikes bearing 1 or 2 large white fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. sp. from West Indies. Wide, but short, pointed leaves. Bears elegantly scented flowers. 15 cts. each.

PANDANUS utilis.***S.D. SCREW PINE. East Indies. A very popular tropical plant for centers of vases or grown as a single specimen. In South Florida can be grown ordinarily in the open ground. Called "Screw Pine," from the arrangements of the leaves upon the stem; leaves also striped red and green on the sharply serrate edges. Elegant plants, of decorative sizes, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

P. Veitchii.***S.D. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent decorative plant greatly in demand. Has always been held at exorbitant prices. We have grown a fine lot, and offer at unprecedentedly low rates. Strong, elegant plants, \$1 each.

*Philadelphus coronarius.*

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides.***S. "BIRD CACTUS." A West Indian plant, with thick, fleshy leaves and small red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. 15 cts. each.

PERESKIA aculeata.***V. The LEMON VINE, or BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY. A climbing cactus, with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast growing; much used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15 cts. each.

PERSEA Carolinensis.*T. RED BAY, BULL BAY. A handsome native, broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet work, etc. 15c. each.

PHAIUS grandifolius.***S.D. A magnificent terrestrial orchid from Jamaica, producing elegant chocolate and white flowers, tinged with purple, in March, April and May. Flowers 3 to 4 inches wide. Leaves wide, pointed, a foot high. 25 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius.*S. SYRINGA, MOCK-ORANGE. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." A desirable shrub, even for Florida, where it is a success. Three varieties. 25 cts. each.

PHILODENDRON.***S. We have two species from Jamaica; climbing, and will adhere to rough bark or stone. Leaves pointed, arrow-shaped, dark green. Fine decorative plants. 20 cts. each.

PHRYNIUM variegatum.***S.D. A maranta-like plant of great beauty, growing nearly 2 feet high. Leaves are variegated with white to a great extent. Plant is of easy growth. 15 cts. each.

PINCENECTITIA tuberculata.**S. A queer, bulbous-rooted plant, with fleshy trunk a foot or more high, surmounted with a heavy top of long, recurved, narrow leaves. The bulb sits on top of the soil like an onion. Very rare. \$2 each.

PITTOSPORUM tobira.*S. Japan. Well-known in the southern states as a handsome, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream color, in March. 25 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO.**S.D. LEADWORT.

P. capensis. A most valuable old plant; can be kept in bush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drought and water, and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back to produce more young shoots, on which flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

P. capensis alba. Pure white form. 20c. each.

*Phrynium variegatum.*

PLUMIERA.***S. The famous FRANGIPANI of the West Indies. "Then we admired the *Frangipani*, a tall and almost leafless shrub, with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing in this species white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms—to the jessamine, the tuberose, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cereus."—*Kingsley*.

P. alba. West Indies; South America. Several varieties. Flowers white, exquisitely scented. 30 cts. each.

P. rubra. West Indies; South America. One of the grandest flowering shrubs in existence. Rich, rose-colored flowers, somewhat like double oleanders; sweetly scented. 60 cts. each.

POINCIANA. See *Cæsalpinia*.

POINSETTIA. See *Euphorbia*.

PORANA paniculata.***V. A magnificent tropical vine, allied to *Ipomœa*, with small white flowers in immense bunches, like enormous trusses of wistaria flowers, or bunches of grapes. Leaves are cordate, acuminate, about 2 x 3 inches, hoary beneath. From East Indies. Rare. 40c. each.

PRUNUS Caroliniana.* S.D. CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the Lower South. Leaves very dark, green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. A grand ornamental hedge plant; hardy throughout the South, and of easy growth in any soil. Can be grown in tubs, and trained the same as imported Laurels, having much the same appearance and size and shape of leaf. We consider it of great value for the florist, or for winter decorating anywhere. Three sizes in large supply. 1-year-old, pot grown, 6 to 8 inches high, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; 16 to 20 inches high, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100; 24 to 30 inches high, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Open ground, 2 to 3 feet high, very bushy (can only be moved in winter), 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



New Dwarf Fragrant Calla Lily.



Plumbago. (See preceding page.)

RANDIA ruisiana.*** S.D. New; from Brazil. Leaves rich, dark evergreen. Flowers white, or pale yellow. A splendid pot-plant, easily grown and very rare. Fine plants, only 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RHAPHIOLEPIS ovata.* S. China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy as a camellia. One of the most desirable of hardy shrubs. We offer fine, pot-grown plants at 10 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides.**V.D. STAR JESSAMINE. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers; hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion. 15c. and 25c. each.

R. jasminoides variegata.** V.D. Beautiful variegation. White, green, and tinged with red. 20 cts. each.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis.***T. THE TRAVELER'S TREE. This noble plant when full grown is from 20 to 30 feet high, with a palm-like trunk, crested with two-ranked (distichous) banana-like leaves. These leaves are admirably adapted for collecting and holding a quantity of water in the hollowed sheathing base of the petioles, which gushes out when pierced from below. It is said to be always pure and sweet, and from this circumstance it has been named the Traveler's Tree. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

RHUS Griffithii.***S. SUMACH. New sort from South Africa. 20 cts. each.

RICHARDIA Africana.***S.D. CALLA LILY. A good old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to November we can supply dry bulbs at 10 and 15 cts. each, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 20 cts. to 35 cts. each.

New Dwarf Fragrant Calla.***S.D. A charming new production, bearing very sweetly scented flowers in greater abundance than the type. Rare as yet. Strong roots or plants, 25 cts. each.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *March, 1898.*—Palms reached me this morning as fresh and green as if just removed from your greenhouse. I am so proud and delighted with them. * * * —MRS. J. EDWARD SCHWARTZ.

MONTEAGUE, JAMAICA, W. I., *March, 1898.*—The buds you sent me arrived in excellent order, and are growing nicely.—JOHN R. V. BRAHAM.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *March, 1898.*—Trees came in good condition, as usual with your shipments.—E. W. JORDAN.



Rambusa argentea. (See page 20.)

ROSA Indica.* S. Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISETTE ROSES, etc. We have had good success with Roses on the poorest pine land, by using the following plan: Dig a hole somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and 2 feet deep; fill to within 6 inches of the surface with half-rotted sods procured from some old field or in the woods. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly; the upper 6 inches should be ordinary soil, with well-rotted manure mixed in thoroughly. Clay also added throughout the depth of the bed, is a decided help in all light, sandy soils. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only 3 or 4 buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will have strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and

you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for Roses. Give small doses, worked into the top soil lightly. Potash also is a decided help in producing more and better colored blooms. Apply sparingly, on top of soil. We consider budded or grafted plants much better for most sorts, for the South especially. Set low, and be sure to keep the sprouts from below the buds removed. We offer but a few of the best sorts this year. All nearly in budded or grafted stock.

Agrippina. Moderate grower, especially adapted for bedding or growing in pots. Rich crimson, continually in flower. Best of the Bengal class. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Bon Silene. Tea. Deep rosy pink, shaded carmine; semi-double. Once very largely used for forcing. 1-year, own roots, 15 cts. each; budded, 25 cts. each.

Bougere. Tea. Bronze pink, large and full, thick petals. A grand old sort. Free bloomer. Budded, 25 cts. ea.

Bride. A pure white Tea. Long-pointed buds. Very fine. Own roots. 15 cts. each; budded, 25 cts. each.

Bridesmaid. Rich pink Tea. Sport from Catherine Mermet. One of the most popular forcing Roses grown. A magnificent sort. On own roots, 15 cts. each; budded, 25 cts. each.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha Hybrid. Blooms in profusion. Glowing pink center, shaded to white; very double, cupped and sweet. An ideal bedder. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Comtesse de Labarthe (Duchesse de Brabant). Tea. Pink, shaded carmine. Large and fine. Very free grower and bloomer. Budded, 25 cts. ea.



Rosa setigera. (See opposite page.)

ROSA, continued.

Coquette des Alpes. Hybrid Perpetual. Choice, pure white. Fine. Budded, 25c. each.

Crimson Rambler. The new widely-advertised climbing Polyantha. Flowers of fair size, borne in immense masses; rich crimson in color. Own roots, 15c. and 20c. ea.; budded, 25c. ea.

Devoniensis. Tea. Creamy white and pink. Very large and sweet. Called "Magnolia Rose." Budded, 25 cts. each.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. A grand yellow Rose, freely producing flowers at all seasons. Budded, 25 cts. each.

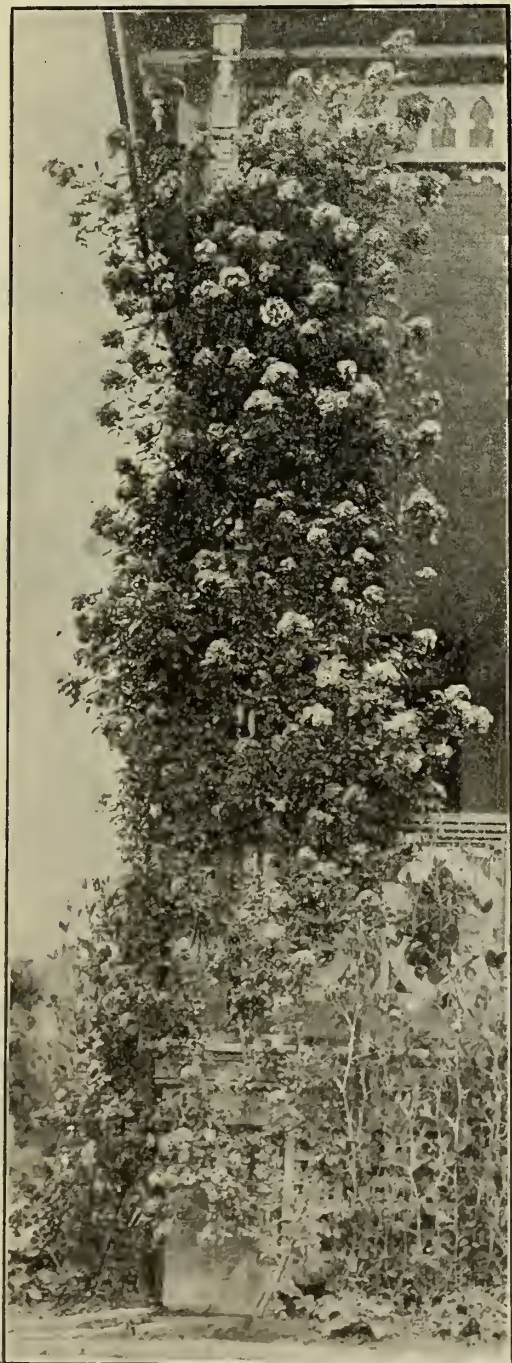
James Sprunt. Bengal. Climber. Rich cherry red. A magnificent sort for cutting, having long stems. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Mad. Plantier. Hybrid China. Pure white, full and flat. Spring bloomer. 20 cts. each.

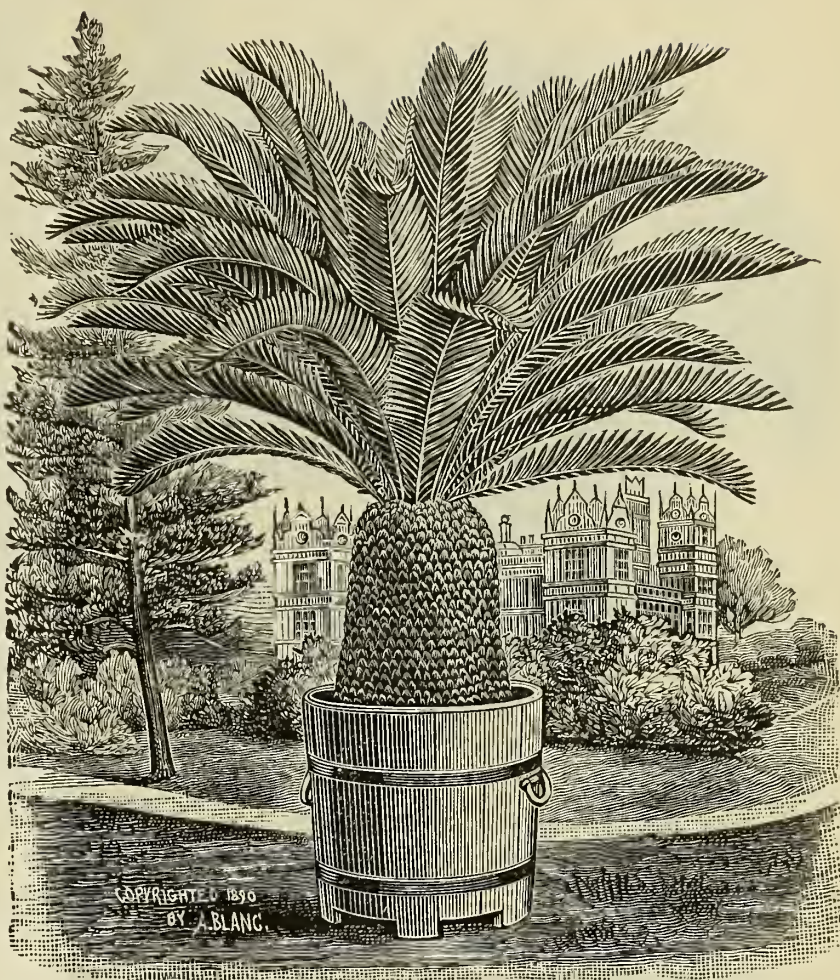
Marechal Niel. Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and fine. Choice climber. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Marie van Houtte. Tea. Pale yellow, with edges of petals lined with pink. A very fine bedder. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing Tea. Cherry red. Very fine. A rank grower. Budded, 25 cts. each.



Crimson Rambler.



Cycas revoluta. (See page 28.)

Washington. Pure white, double, borne in large clusters. A tall rambler. Are not sure as to the correctness of this name. It is grown and sold as Estella (or Esther) Pradel in Florida, but we know that that is not the correct name. It is fine both in bud and full bloom. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Woodland Margaret. Noisette. Pure white. Budded, 25 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler. A hardy climbing yellow Rose of the style of *Crimson Rambler*. A new Rose now being grown in vast quantities and widely advertised. Budded, 25 cts. each.

ROSA moschata. *S. MUSCAT ROSE. An extremely tall-climbing species: native of North Africa and South Asia, ascending the Indian mountains to 11,000 feet. Said to be constantly in bloom. The principal species from which the attar of roses is distilled. 25 cts. each.

ROSA setigera. *V. Variety, *Queen of the Prairies*. A magnificent pink and white Rose of the most delightful odor. A very robust climber. Flowers in bunches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Milledgeville. Rank-growing climber of southern origin. Pink. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Tennessee Belle. Climbing. Flowers in trusses of cherry-crimson. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ROSA rugosa. *S. Japanese Roses, with handsome foliage and single flowers. Both *White* and *Pink*. 25 cts. each.

ROSA sinica. *V. CHEROKEE ROSE. A tall, vigorous sort, adapted for hedging. Large, single white flowers of delicious scent. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla. ***S.D. A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small; light red bracts. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

*Spiræa Reevesii.*

SARACA Indica.*** T. A gorgeous-flowered, pinnate-leaved, tropical tree. The blooms are borne in large clusters, and are individually of good size, of a rich orange-scarlet. Splendid subject for planting in warm greenhouses, or in extreme South Florida or South California. Rare. 75 cts. each.

SCHUBERTIA grandiflora.*** V. A rapid-growing climber, with flowers closely resembling the famed stephanotis. Tropical. 30 cts. each.

SCHOTTIA braehypetala.*** S. An elegant plant from Natal. \$1 each.

SCHREBERA Swietenoides.*** T. The MUCCAADY of India. A tall tree with a certain resemblance to mahogany. Leaves pinnate, and white flowers in panicles. Newly introduced (1894). 40 cts. each.

SOLANUM jasminoides.*** V D. POTATO VINE. South America. Hardy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellow. 15 cts. each.

S. azureum (?) (S. quercifolium ?).*** V D. Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's palace, in Havana, we found a lovely

*Stephanotis floribunda.*

climbing *Solanum*, with bunches of delicate blue flowers like wistaria, and bright scarlet berries as large as a cherry. Called in Mexico "Tomatilo." One of the finest blue-flowered vines we know of, being of easy and quick growth and remarkably floriferous. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SPIRÆAS.* All *Spiræas* succeed well here. Hardy shrubs, widely grown and very beautiful. Succeed universally.

S. Reevesii. White, arranged along the branches like miniature roses. 20 cts. each.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. Double white. 20 cts. each.

S. salicifolia. White, resembling *S. Billardii*. Blooms all summer. 25 cts. each.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda.*** V D. Madagascar. A climber, producing trusses of pure white, fragrant flowers. One of the choicest tropical, broad-leaved vines we have ever seen. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

*Strobilanthes Dyerianus.*

STERCULIA alata.*** T. New. From India. Large, pointed, cordate leaves of striking beauty. We suppose it to be a large-sized tree. Tropical, and only fit for open air planting. 25c. ea.

S. platanifolia.* T. JAPAN VARNISH TREE. A hardy deciduous shade tree, with extremely large, maple-like leaves, and of good, round-topped form. Excellent street tree. 25 cts. each.

STRELITZIA angusta.*** S. QUEEN PLANT, or BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. South Africa. A large plant, with elegant, banana-like leaves, bearing magnificent flowers, bright yellow and blue. Nice plants, 75 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES Dyerianus.*** S D. A new house and bedding plant. It forms a compact bush, 18 inches high, with leaves about 9 inches long, of the most intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin. Flowers violet blue. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria.*** S D. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers; pure white; freely produced all the year. A grand house-plant, which is as easily grown as an oleander. The rich green, broad leaves are beautiful in themselves. (See cut, opposite page.) 20 cts. to 40 cts. each.

TALINUM patens variegata.*** S D. A beautiful dwarf plant, not over 18 inches in ultimate height, having splendidly variegated leaves, white and pale green. The white predominates, and forms a very handsome, striking plant. Bears queer yellow and pink flowers, of small size. 15 cts. each.

TECOMA (Bignonia) **capensis.***** V. A choice climber. Flowers bright red, continually in bloom; nearly hardy here. 30 cts. each.

T. jasminoides.*** V. From Australia. White, with pink center. 30 cts. each.

T. MacKennii rosea.*** V A remarkably handsome South African climber. It bears magnificent racemes, 1 to 2 feet in length, of large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, rosy lilac, the yellowish throat streaked with rich crimson. 30 cts. each.

T. leucoxylon.*** T. New. Tropical; erect. 50 cts. each.

THEVETIA neriifolia (*Cerbera thevetia*).*** S. Locally known as TRUMPET FLOWER, and sometimes wrongly called YELLOW OLEANDER. West Indies and South America. Flowers pale yellow. The Thevetia is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. 30 cts. each.

THUNBERGIA fragrans.*** V D. East India. A very quick-growing climber (perennial), with many beautiful, pure white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

T. grandiflora (*T. Harrisii*).*** V. A newly introduced rapid-growing climber, with large, pointed leaves, and a succession of elegant sky-blue flowers, 3 inches wide. A grand novelty from India. 15 cts. each.

TILLANDSIA.*** S D. "AIR PLANT" (Wild Pine). "A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants."



Tillandsia.



Tabernaemontana coronaria. (See preceding page.)

T. Bartramii.*** S D. A small, neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

T. bracteata.*** S D. One of the largest WILD PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are 1 to 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

T. caespitosa.*** S D. A species with long, grass-like leaves, varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10 cts. each.

T. usneoides.* The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS, or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. A nice quantity for 10 cts. Per pound, 25 cts., postpaid.

T. utriculata.*** S D. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10 cts. each; larger, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

TRADESCANTIA discolor.*** S D. Upright-growing, green on upper, purple on under side of leaves, resembling in shape a yucca or an agave. Very fine decorative plant for jardinières or vases, standing sunshine well, but preferring partial shade. Fine large plants of decorative size, 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts. and 30 cts. each.

T. Zebrina.*** V D. WANDERING JEW. A creeping species, variegated, leaves purple and

*Tradescantia Zebrina.***TRADESCANTIA**, continued,

green. Invaluable for edging beds, covering unsightly rocks or tubs of plants, hanging-baskets, etc. 10 cts. each.


COLLECTION M. Five Hardy Trees, suitable for lawn or avenue (postpaid), \$1.

COLLECTION O. Ten Foliage Plants, variegated, etc., fine assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION P. Ten Vines, choice assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION Q. Ten Hardy Shrubs, for any location, \$1.50.

COLLECTION R. Seven Bulbous or Tuberous-rooted Flowering Plants, of good size, for 75 cents. (Crinum, Canna, Pancratium, Amaryllis, Hedychium, etc.)

 Our selection only. Purchasers who desire less than the above may order half of the O., P. and Q. collections at half prices.

VEPRIS lanceolata (*Toddalia lanceolata*).

***S. Shrub growing 4 or 5 feet high, from Mauritius and South Africa. Handsome leaves (compound) and white flowers borne in large panicles. New and rare. 50 cts. each.

WISTARIA frutescens. * V. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. Succeeds well in Florida. Flowers fine blue, in long racemes. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. brachybotrya rubra. * V. Rich blue, much darker than the common American. Vine very strong grower. Fine. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

WEIGELA. * S. Hardy deciduous shrub, well-known in northern gardens. Tubular or bell-shaped pink, scented flowers in great masses. Three sorts. 25 cts. each.

XYLOSMA longifolia. *** T. A small tropical tree from Australia. Spiny; long, pointed, citron-shaped leaves. Rare. 75 cts. each.

YUCCA aloifolia. ** S D. SPANISH BAYONET. SPANISH DAGGER. Sea coast of southern states and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Y. filamentosa. * S. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S NEEDLE. Hardy, producing tall flower-spikes, sometimes 2 feet in length, of snowy white, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. to 30 cts. each.

*Yucca filamentosa and Arborvitæ.*



Some Exotic Plants Eighteen Months Old.

1 *Ficus australis*. 2 *Ficus elastica*. 3 *Jasminum gracillimum*. 4 *Clerodendron Balfourii*. 5 *Allamanda Hendersonii*. 6 *Plumbago capensis*.

TESTIMONIALS.

DORKING, ENGLAND, *September, 1898*.—I have been advised by my manager in India that the plants you supplied have reached there **all right**, and have been planted out.—G. D. BLAKE.

ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES, *July, 1898*.—Thanks for the plants; duly received and all growing nicely.—ALLEVNE S. ARCHER.

BOGOTA, N. J., *May, 1898*.—Palms arrived in good condition; much pleased with same.—J. C. MENAÏR.

SARATOGA, N. Y., *June, 1898*.—Received package in good time. Palms in excellent order and very satisfactory. Thank you for extra plants.—S. VAN R. FONDA.

NEW BERNE, ALA., *February*.—The plants reached me in excellent condition, and am delighted with them. Many thanks for the gratis plants.—MRS. J. W. POLLARD.

BRACKEN, TEXAS, *February, 1898*.—Plants received, thanks to your excellent packing, in the best of condition. Please accept my thanks for the strong, well-rooted plants you sent.—ALBERT ANDREAS.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., *February, 1898*.—I received the plants you sent me this morning, all in excellent condition for which I am very thankful.—MRS. T. W. REID.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., *February, 1898*.—Palms received all right and are satisfactory. Larger order ready in a few days.—W. H. WILLIAMS.

HORNELLVILLE, N. Y., *January, 1898*.—Was very much pleased with stock.—ORDWAY, the Florist.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *February, 1898*.—Your plants have arrived in *Ar* condition, and are much larger than I expected.—J. C. HARVEY.

BERLIN, ONTARIO, CANADA, *December, 1897*.—Box of palms arrived last night in excellent condition. Thanks for fine selections, etc.—SAM. J. WILLIAMS.

U. S. BARRACKS, KEY WEST, FLA., *December, 1897*.—Please find check for plants received in fine order. Kind thanks for extras.—A. H. MERRILL, Captain U. S. Army.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., *May, 1898*.—The box of palms arrived safely, and are in every way satisfactory. Many thanks for extras.—A. M. STODDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *1898*.—My order of plants came through in fine condition. Thanks for extra trees. They all seem to be doing nicely, and I am well pleased with them.—I. B. BARRETT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September, 1897*.—Please be advised that the specimen palm ordered has arrived by mail in fine condition, and in this connection I also beg to thank you for the extra, which in this case was hardly expected, but I assure you is much appreciated.—WM. BURGHARD.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *June, 1898*.—The plants reached me in fine condition, in every respect first-class.—ALEX. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, OHIO, *April, 1898*.—My plants arrived in good time and in fine condition. I am very much pleased with them. Many thanks for the extras.—MRS. F. C. GIBBINS.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *October, 1898*.—The palms came all right. * * * I like the way you pack plants, and they arrived in fine shape.—C. J. BURDELL, Florist.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., *October, 1898*.—The shipment of plants arrived this morning in fine order, and an **elegant selection**. Many thanks for gratuitous plants.—WM. R. WALKER.



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